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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Nineteenth Annual Meeting, Asbury Park, N. J., June 27 and 29, 1916

FIRST JOINT SESSION

(Joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries.)

Parlor, Columbia Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 2 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. J. SMALL, president of the National Association of State Libraries.

President SMALL: Members and friends of the joint convention of the National Association of State Libraries and American Association of Law Libraries, I welcome you most cordially.

We will now receive a word of greeting from Mr. DULLARD, state librarian of New Jersey.

Mr. DULLARD: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It would seem almost superfluous, after Mr. Pyne's greeting last night, that another address of welcome should be on the program. The National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries are, however, organizations separate and distinct from the American Library Association and we of New Jersey want to lose no opportunity to make you all feel perfectly at home while you are with us. I regard it as a great honor to have the privilege of extending to you upon behalf of our state and our people a most cordial welcome.

New Jersey is essentially a hospitable state. We are accustomed to having visitors in our midst and we are always delighted to have them. We are very much in the entertaining business. Our seashore resorts, some three score or more of them, line the Atlantic coast for a distance of upwards of one hundred miles and to these resorts people come every summer from far and near by the hundreds of thousands. Somebody has said that our seashore resorts make New Jersey the playground of the country. Be that as it may,

we are quite sure that those who visit us always find a hearty welcome and are glad to come again.

New Jersey is very versatile in everything she undertakes and makes no exception in the matter of providing places where one may rest and recuperate while enjoying our climate and the many attractions for which our commonwealth is noted. Besides the seashore, we have, in the northern part of the state, our lakes and our mountains. Our mountains are a part of the Blue Ridge chain and at some of the higher points have an altitude approximating two thousand feet.

Nor are our attractions for the visitor confined to our summer resorts. Many of the hotels at the larger seaside places are open the year round, while just to the south of us is Lakewood, located inland in what is known as our pine belt, and extensively patronized as a winter resort because of its balmy atmosphere.

I have said New Jersey is a hospitable state. It has even been accused of being over-friendly to the great trusts of the country that come here to get their charters and then go to New York or elsewhere to transact business. A few short years ago, smarting under this criticism of being too kindly disposed toward the trusts, we passed a series of laws to regulate better these gigantic corporations, which laws President Wilson, then governor of our state, very cleverly denominated the Seven Sisters. It was said at the time that these Seven Sisters had ferocious teeth and some of us were bemoaning lest this new policy should drive the trusts away and deprive us of a large revenue we have been receiving from them in the shape of franchise taxes. Whatever the cause, whether the trusts were not so bad after all or the Seven Sisters were less ferocious than pictured, or the trusts themselves had suddenly become good, I shall not attempt to explain it. The fact is, however, that the trusts are

still with us and are paying their taxes as usual and New Jersey continues to be able to boast of being a state that has neither a state debt nor a state tax. Of course, this is not entirely due to the trusts, as a large part of our state revenue is derived from the taxation of railroads, the licensing of automobiles, etc.

We long have been receiving visitors in goodly number in our midst. We began nearly a century and a half ago, although the visitors at that time were by no means welcome. They constituted the British army, and for four or five years occupied portions of our state. Historians tell us that, while the British soldiers were on New Jersey's soil, there were something like ninety engagements and skirmishes between them and the Continental troops. Some of these engagements were, of course, of minor importance. But New Jersey was the scene of the Battle of Trenton, generally regarded as the turning point of the Revolutionary War. Also, there were the battles of Princeton, of Red Bank on the Delaware below Camden, and of Monmouth, fought only about twenty miles from this very spot, a crowning feature of which was the heroic patriotism of the immortal Molly Pitcher.

Mr. Pyne told you last night something about the importance of New Jersey in the library field. I shall not attempt to traverse the same ground, although I suppose we all feel, just at this time, more or less like talking shop. You will pardon me, therefore, if I refer to the fact that the New Jersey State Library, over which I have the honor of presiding, is one of the oldest libraries in the country. It was established in 1796 as a legislative library and, some years later, absorbed the library of the New Jersey Law Library Association and ever since has been a general and law library combined.

But I am not going to talk to you about New Jersey's library facilities. I prefer to give you a few thoughts regarding the state in its other fields of usefulness and attractiveness, so that you may learn something more about us than perhaps you al-

ready know. Of course you all are aware that in area we are very small. In fact, we are in size the fourth smallest state in the Union. Ranking as we do forty-fifth among the forty-eight states in area, nevertheless we rank eleventh in population according to the 1910 federal census, and are exceeded in density of population by only two states—Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Of the 114 cities in the United States having a population of upwards of 50,000, according to the 1910 federal census, nine are located in New Jersey.

In aggregate wealth we rank tenth among all the states and in per capita wealth we rank sixth. In only five of the forty-eight states is the gross value of all manufactures greater than in New Jersey. We lead the country in the smelting and refining of copper and the manufacture of silk, sewing machines, oilcloth and linoleum. We hold second place in the manufacture of chemicals, rubber goods, pottery, terra cotta, fire clay products and paint and varnish. Other lines of goods manufactured by us in great quantity are foundry and machine-shop products, woolen, worsted and felt goods, including hats, petroleum products, leather, jewelry, iron and steel, boots and shoes, glass and tobacco.

Our friends from the boundless West, perhaps, may not be surprised to learn of our standing as a manufacturing state. But I should like to remind them that even in agriculture, considering our size, we are "some pumpkin." Our output of agricultural products, including butter and eggs, runs up to something like sixty or seventy million dollars a year. Fruit and vegetables are specialties with us and we find a ready market for the produce of our orchards and gardens in New York and Philadelphia and in our own large cities.

We are also a great railroad state. In fact, at one time, we used to be facetiously called the State of Camden and Amboy, which was then the name of our principal railroad, one of the first, if not the first railroad chartered in the United States. We now have a combined railroad mileage

within our borders of thirty thousand miles and, in proportion to our area, have more miles of railroad than any other state in the Union. Nine great systems cross our state and land people from all parts of the continent into that great metropolis of the New World noted, among a thousand other things, as the home of those two great institutions—Wall Street and Tammany Hall.

New Jersey has upwards of eight thousand miles of improved roads, something more than forty-one per cent of the total mileage of streets and roads in the state. Back in 1891 we were the first state to adopt a system of state aid for road building; during the twenty-five intervening years there has been spent in this state for road construction, repairs and maintenance, the enormous sum of \$36,286,752.13. You will note that I am getting down to the last cent. This is because these figures are not mere guess work, but are taken from the actual records.

I would be remiss if I did not say something about our schools. We have an enrollment in our public schools of a little more than half a million children, with sixteen thousand school teachers. The operating expenses of our public schools last year were over \$17,000,000 and nearly an equal amount was expended for new buildings and other permanent improvements. The per capita cost of our schools per enrollment was \$33 and per attendance \$42. This is larger than in any of the other states, with the exception of some of the sparsely settled ones in the far West.

In the matter of higher education, we have the far-famed Princeton University. We have also Rutgers College, the scientific school of which is officially designated as the New Jersey State College under the federal land grant laws. Also, we have three state normal schools, Stevens Institute of Technology, Lawrenceville, Seton Hall, and scores of other private colleges, seminaries and preparatory schools.

I should like to tell you much more about our state, but I do not want to take up too much of your time. While you are

here, you may be able to see more of the state than what is to be observed in this immediate vicinity; and remember that we can show you almost anything—rich farming country, luxurious homes, thriving manufacturing cities, mines and mountains and lakes, and some of the most beautiful scenery to be found anywhere. If you visit the National Education Association next week at New York and take a trip up the beautiful Hudson, which trip you should by no means miss, remember as you pass the majestic Palisades that, if your boat keeps to the westward of the middle of the river, you are still in New Jersey.

And now in conclusion let me say to you in all earnestness, speaking both as an official and as a citizen of the State of New Jersey, that it is my pleasure and privilege on behalf of our state government and its people to extend to you a most heartfelt welcome, to express the hope that while you are with us you will enjoy yourselves to the utmost, and that when you return to your homes, you will do so with fond and lasting recollection of the little commonwealth of which we Jerseyites are all so proud.

President SMALL: I will ask Mr. Lien, State Librarian of Minnesota, to respond on behalf of the joint association.

Mr. LIEN: Mr. President, Mr. Dullard, and friends: It becomes my very pleasant duty, on behalf of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries, to express our profound appreciation of the kind words of welcome that we have just heard, as well as our thanks and appreciation of the efforts that have been put forward for our comfort and pleasure and enjoyment while here. These Associations have met at various places during the past few years, and at all meetings they have found pleasure and profit, although sometimes they have met with some inconveniences. Last year we met on the shores of the Pacific and enjoyed the hospitality of the people of the Far West; this year we meet in this most beautiful resort in New Jersey and again are made to feel a most hearty welcome.

I am sure that all of us appreciate very much the welcome that we have received, appreciate the beautiful surroundings and the efforts that have been made for our convenience. There might be danger that such beautiful attractions as we find about this place detract from the attendance at the meetings; but, as we know, the librarians are such earnest workers they will remember that duty comes first and that pleasure may be enjoyed at other times.

Again, I want to say that verbal words of thanks on behalf of the Association probably do not express our feelings adequately, but you will find that we will all take advantage of your hospitality and enjoy it to the utmost, and that we will remember with pleasure the very kind and courteous hospitality of this beautiful place.

President SMALL: The next number should be a report of the Committee on a National Legislative Information Service, but as Mr. Allen, of the Law Reporting Company, is not here we will diverge and have a paper prepared by Dr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia. In a letter which I received from Dr. Woodruff when I started the correspondence to secure him for this meeting, he promised me tentatively that he would be present. Last week I found myself embarrassed by receiving a letter from him stating that he could not be here. He sent his paper, however, and Mr. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, will read it. Mr. Brigham is also on the program to lead in the discussion afterward.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

By Dr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff,

*Secretary National Municipal League,
Philadelphia*

Paternalism is a new thing under the sun, and like all new ideas we are working it over time. He overlooks the fact that when our forefathers landed on these shores, many of them came from under the shadow of a government paternal in the extreme. In the Old World, the state

in many places took care of a citizen from his birth to his death. It awakened him in the morning, made him get out of bed and say his prayers; told him what to have for breakfast; where to work; for what wages; what to wear; when to leave off work. Then, it put him to bed, made him say his prayers again, and took away the candle. At the close of life, it prescribed in what cloth he should be laid out.

Looking to New France on the north, the New England settler saw this paternal relation carried even further. The French king regulated the trade of the colonies, prescribing what kind of cargo a vessel should carry from France; and should carry on its return. He forbade a colonist's making more than a certain percentage of profit, and, let us hope, guaranteed him against making less. The privilege of carrying on any certain business was sold by the king, through the intendant. The government, however paternal, of course expected to be paid for its trouble. It took the earnings of the citizen, allowing him what it thought best, as the parent takes the wages of the minor child and boards and clothes him.

From such a paternalism there was a natural and a violent reaction on the part of the English colonist. He resented being cared for by any one, be it government, church or overlord. He insisted that he should stand on his own feet, that he be his own underwriter (like the South African of recent years he even refused insurance); he asked no man or group of men to make good his losses; he expected no one to lay claim to his successes. He set out to heaven on the way he thought right; he did not wish anybody to take him by the shoulders and put him into a different path. If, perchance, he mis-read the guide-board, and took the wrong road (although he was unwilling to admit the possibility of his being wrong) he knew there would be no one to help him out. This economic individualism reached its flower in New England and was transplanted to the western lands, as the tide of immigration flowed over them. This re-

ligious individualism came to its flower in the little state of Rhode Island.

This extreme individualism had its place in those early pioneer days, first in New England and later in the Central West. In the words of a distinguished son of New England (Dr. H. L. Wayland): "A system of individualism, of self-reliance, of letting things take their course, of *laissez faire*, was the very best thing for the colonies in their infancy, and for a long time after."

Life was simple, the people were content to wrest from the rugged soil and climate a plain support, to give their children a fair start. Everybody knew everybody; everybody trusted everybody. Nobody dreamed of overshadowing fortunes of gigantic corporations. The rebound was excessive. The doctrine of *laissez faire* ran wild and it was used to defend courses that would have been as offensive to the pioneers of those days as they are to those of this day.

That the rich are growing richer, no one would have the hardihood to deny. On the question whether the poor are growing poorer, Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers, the distinguished Oxonian, says: "There is collected in our large cities a population which equals in amount the whole of those who lived in England and Wales six centuries ago, whose condition is more destitute, whose homes are more squalid, whose means are more uncertain, whose prospects are more hopeless, than those of the poorest serfs of the Middle Ages, or the meanest drudges of the Mediaeval cities." Another student, Professor Cairnes, says: "Unequal as is already the distribution of wealth in this country, the tendency of industrial progress, on the supposition that the present separation between industrial classes is maintained, is toward an inequality greater still."

We have the word of a group of official investigators that this growing divergence is an underlying cause of our present social problems. The report of the staff of the Industrial Commission declared the cause of unrest to be:

First—Unjust distribution of wealth and

income; second—Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living; third—Denial of justice in the creation, adjudication and administration of the law; fourth—Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organization.

According to Professor John R. Commons, whose views were those of a majority of the Commission: "The greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown of the labor laws and the distrust of our municipal, state and national governments on the part of a large portion of our people."

Among the remedies suggested by Professor Commons for existing ills were: To enforce laws by creating administrative machinery independent of politics; to create a federal fund for social welfare, maintained by an inheritance tax on all large fortunes; to create a commission on industrial relations and an advisory board made up of employers, employees and the public; to mediate, use conciliation and—if both parties to a dispute agree to it—make public the conditions surrounding the dispute; to give labor the right to institute primary or secondary boycotts; to provide federal employment agencies; to restrict immigration and extend credit to tenant farmers to purchase their own homes; to encourage collective bargaining and union organization, applying British trades dispute act.

Let Congress and the national government do these things, the staff urged: Extend education; develop social service; co-operate with states in great constructive works; fight to regain land, water power and mineral rights now in others' hands; apply the doctrine of "superior use" to land laws; tax nonproducing land the same as producing and not tax improvements; legislate to protect the right of habeas corpus, jury trial, free speech, peaceful assemblage, to keep and bear arms, to be free from unreasonable search and seizure, to speedy public trial, freedom from excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishments; pass a constitutional amendment prohibiting courts from declaring legislative acts

unconstitutional; regulate private detective agencies; draw new rules for the militia; incorporate in constitutional bill of rights the right to organize without punishment or loss; provide an inheritance tax which will confiscate great estates and allow no bequest greater than \$1,000,000.

These several diagnoses and recommendations are cited not to bring them into the arena of discussion at this time, before this body, but to show how far we are now swinging away from the doctrine of *laissez faire* towards one of governmental care and concern. If time permitted we might with interest contrast the old form of parental, sumptuary regulation with the modern recognition of the fact that we are members one of the other, and that what is the concern of one is the concern of all. There is a world of difference between the autocratic regulation of personal conduct and a Canute-like effort to control natural and economic laws by a kingly mandate and for a royal advantage, and the utilization and exercise of the power of a democratic state for the benefit of all its members. Paternalism—yes, but how different in its conception and motive and therefore in its objects and purposes.

It is not only in national affairs that we see this trend away from "let alone" to "take a care," but likewise in state and city, and especially in the latter, which touches so closely and at so many points the lives and welfare of the people. Perhaps we can best get some idea of the extension of municipal functions by running over the heads to be found in the conspectus which I have outlined for use in the preparation of the "Municipal Encyclopaedia," which I am editing for the firm of D. Appleton & Company.

Under the general head of "V. The city and economic questions," we find these sub-heads: The city as a producer; The city and public utilities (gas, electricity, water, transportation); Streets; Public buildings; Bridges; Dams; Docks and ferries; City planning and Industrial, taking up ten pages in a total of 44.

Under the general head of "VI. The city

and social questions," we find these sub-heads: Public health; House and building inspection; Food inspection; Baths; Nuisances; Parks, boulevards and public recreation; Vital statistics and hygiene reports; Charity and penology; Education by cities; Religion; Public safety, taking up 14 out of the total of 44. In other words, 24 pages, or 54½%, of the conspectus is taken up with what the city is doing along economic and social lines, and I venture to say that not a single topic enumerated under any of those heads would have found a place in a conspectus of municipal government prepared a century ago, and very few in one prepared even a generation ago, for even then *laissez faire* was a strong and powerful influence to be reckoned with. It went on the principle that every man would take better care of himself than the state or city could take care of him. Hence, it was opposed to all state inspection of boilers, bridges, vessels, steamers, and factories, not to mention their control. During the California excitement, sixty years ago, before the Panama Railroad, or the Overland Route, was dreamed of, the old worn out steamer Rhode Island, built many years before for the navigation of Long Island Sound, was put up for the passage from New York to California around Cape Horn. There was then no government inspection; nobody asked any questions. She sailed out of New York, crowded with passengers, loaded down to the guards. She was never seen again. The owners knew that she would never make her voyage. It was murder at wholesale. But the State was dumb.

In England the theory was that no sailor would ship on any unworthy craft, and that no insurance company would insure a ship that was sailing for the bottom. In fact, the companies, tempted by the offer of a large premium, and trusting to luck, would insure anything. The sailor, out of a job, money gone, the creditor pressing, the family needing the advanced wages, would ship without seeing the craft. The ship would prove to be rotten; if the sailor tried to back out, he was arrested for breach of con-

tract and imprisoned. The ship went to pieces in the first gale. The crew would be lost; the owners would get the insurance; the insurance company would make up the loss on some other ship. Plim-soll's law for the inspection of ships and against overloading was a violation of the *laissez faire* principle; its only recommendation was that it was just, humane, necessary, that it has saved thousands of lives, has kept thousands of women and children from being widows and orphans, and has preserved millions on millions of property.

Laissez faire goes on the principle (if principle has anything to do with it) that parents can be trusted to take better care of their children than the State can possibly take; but why multiply instances? Why extend the arguments? Twenty-five years ago an acquaintance of mine went to Washington to urge the House Committee on Post Offices to recommend a postal savings bank. The chairman of the sub-committee in charge was a gentleman named Jones, from Texas. The idea which had taken possession of what he was pleased facetiously to call his mind, to quote my friend, was "We don't want a paternal government." Had it been possible to suppose him capable of understanding an argument, my friend would have said to him: "Excellent, Mr. Jones; all government is paternal. The public school is paternal; carrying the mails is paternal; protecting life and property is paternal. In fact, everything that is not anarchy is paternal. The truest specimen of individualism among us is the savage, or rather was the savage, and is now the cow-boy. He does not look to the State for anything; he keeps his elbows well behind him, so as to feel if his twin six shooters are on either hip. He is his own court, sheriff, bench, jury and executioner."

The first protest against paternalism was in the words, "Am I my brother's keeper?" And from that day to this, under the fostering care of the New Testament idea of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, Government, or man in his

organized capacity, has gone on step by step in caring for the least as well as the greatest; and today in this democratic America, and in monarchical England and in autocratic Germany, we find the Government extending its power and influence to supervise and control the secular education of the people, to prescribe a moral level, below which commercial competition shall not descend. The series of legislative enactments known as factory acts, prescribing the length of working hours, prohibiting or regulating the employment of women and children, providing for the prevention of accidents, and defining the employers' liability, etc., are all framed on the assumption that the State is a moral personality, and its supreme end the welfare of the people. In this relation it is taking control of such natural monopolies as it can wisely manage, the post office, roads, bridges, canals, is managing the railroads in Germany and the telegraphs in England. Public authority in cities and towns is being utilized to administer the water-works, gas and electric lighting, and now in some places, as in San Francisco, street railways.

What has all of this to do with the library, you ask. In the first place bear in mind that I was invited to discuss the "Economic tendencies of the twentieth century," with only a suggestion that their relation to libraries be touched upon, and in what I have written I have tried to place before you the trend from individualism and individual effort towards a policy of community effort to promote social welfare. Men of English training and condition—I had almost said language—are not likely ever to form a communistic state; but modern democracy is committed to a policy of guidance, and common weal, and in some places to common wealth.

In all this trend and urge the public library has become an established fact in practically every modern city and within the present generation. It has developed with the times from a static, individualistic collection of interesting and polite literature to an essential, dynamic, community

instrument of power and useful information.

In an era of intense economic activity and a period of pitiless publicity, the public library has come to play a part undreamed of when the American Library Association was holding its first meetings. Moreover, methods have changed, and verification and comparison of results and conclusions have become the order of the day; and the librarian has been the chief coadjutor in the work. His field of usefulness is practically unlimited; but to make the greatest contribution and to win the greatest results he must catch the genius of the age and learn the lesson of coöperation: One for all and all for one.

Mr. BRIGHAM: I read the paper this noon, and then I thought I would do the usual thing—write out something which I would present in an extemporaneous way as though it had just occurred to me. Then something did occur to me—it was, that I was hungry. I went down to dinner, and to get a very little took all the time I had. I am now going to see what I have here. Bear in mind that this is only an introduction, and that you are to take up the discussion and carry it through.

Certain red flags are bleaching and give promise of coming out a very satisfactory white. Among these terrors of our fathers and of some of us older ones in our youth I will name two—"Socialism" and "Paternalism." Even in this second decade of the twentieth century we who grasp the bleaching process referred to are from time to time made disagreeably, if not painfully, conscious that not a few of our otherwise near and dear neighbors are like—I don't know whether it was Mrs. Partington or Mrs. Malaprop, I think it was Mrs. Partington, who said that her son Ike was never as happy as when he was miserable. We live in those communities in which there is a great deal of growling, and more grouching that doesn't reach the growling state; they are never so much themselves as when they see things red. We librarians who are grown wise through much reading of books—that is, reading

them by the title, table of contents, and index—need not be told that we and our chronically alarmed neighbors and our well- and ill-governed cities and our commonwealths and our nation are all already committed to policies and measures of socialistic and paternalistic character. Speaking figuratively, we have already adopted the before-named twins found on our doorstep, have taken them in, and undertaken to train them to spheres of usefulness in our social life; seeking to curb their excesses without robbing them of their splendid initiative.

Mr. Woodruff's informing paper is one to evoke suggestion rather than differences of opinion. I think that we are all on his side, but I will find out about that. I take it that we are all convinced that the old French phrase which we usually translate as "Let well enough alone" is a fallacy in that there is no "well enough" this side of that dream of the ages, the Millennium. Even that well-known evangelist and famous leader of men, "Billy" Sunday, has failed to convince most of us that the Millennium may be ushered in at any time, for we realize all too well that the world, *our* world, is in such a state of unpreparedness for such an event that even the best laid scheme of a Utopia wouldn't work with the very human material on hand at the present time.

Assuming that we have the interesting and only partially developed twins, Socialism and Paternalism, on our hands, what are we going to do about it? We cannot get rid of them even if we wish. And we've seen so many glorious possibilities in them that we must stand behind them; we must follow them up and do our level best to restrain them from doing violence to themselves and to us, so that when they attain their majority they will be accepted by even the doubters of today as of invaluable practical service to the community and the state. George Eliot in "Middlemarch" had a character named Brooke, who, when pinned down to an argument would always say, "Yes, yes, I agree with you, to a certain extent, you know." And we are all

Socialists to a certain extent, you know. And some of us are still painfully conservative and some of us are painfully radical, probably; but there is a middle ground for Socialism and Paternalism which we are trying to find and when we find it we ought to let the world know.

Meantime, we will go on buying books on the one hand and on the other hand passing them over to the jury—a very ill-selected jury at times. I sometimes tremble—I do not literally tremble—when I see certain books that are of an anarchistic trend passed out to certain high school boys and girls who haven't taken their own measure yet; but I also feel reluctant when I see painfully conservative books passed out to those same young people, for I am afraid they will grow prematurely conservative, which is a very bad sign in a young reader, as you all know.

So the paper this morning suggested something along this line: How thorough is our mental classification of the books we hand out and how much of policy have we in handing out these books, and how far does our responsibility go for the books that we pass out. I have known some instances of very serious impressions very strongly taken by young people who may never unlearn them, or who will have to run up against a great deal of experience before they unlearn the lessons that I indirectly may have passed out to them. I think we can all remember when we were in the plastic state—to some of us it is quite a long stretch of memory—when certain books fortunately handed to us did us a great deal of good and certain other books which were mistakenly handed to us did us some harm. We would not be here if they had wrecked us entirely; but we had to overcome some of their influence.

Dr. Woodruff has taken up large issues, but he hasn't given us as much of himself as I had expected; he hasn't given us to such an extent as I had anticipated his own conclusions from all those reports that have come in, and he leaves us in that respect right where we were. Take, for instance, the report of

the Industrial Commission. He refers to labor boycotts but says nothing about the boycotts of the employing power. He presents certain phases, which suggest a great deal; but after all he leaves us right where we are, except for this suggestion: I think he has strengthened our impression that we are all over on the paternalistic side, and that the question is how far to go.

That is the question I think I might well leave to you. We are confronted with new legislation and the suggestion of newer legislation, with a desire on the part of many well-meaning legislators to draw back from certain advance positions taken, with the insistence of others that we go still further; and we are up against a great many interesting problems that cannot be worked out by the next legislature or by several legislatures. I think we ought to remember this, impatient as we are in our attitude toward legislation. My experience and observation are that legislation, like the mills of the gods, grinds very slowly, and I sometimes think it does not grind as sure. We have had in our state some very radical legislation on primaries. I was one who fought for it, talked for it. Certain recent circumstances have led me to question whether I was wise or not; in fact, have led me to confess that I wasn't wise, and to hope that we will have some reactionary tendency. What I am afraid is that we will go all the way back, swing away back to the old primary system with all its faults, instead of taking a middle ground. That is only a single illustration.

President SMALL: Is there any one else who would like to consider this paper of Dr. Woodruff's?

Mr. GODARD: Mr. President, I move that a vote of thanks of this Association be extended to Dr. Woodruff for the paper which he has presented.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

President SMALL: We have present with us today one who is interested in the preparation and publication of a very important legal document, or series of documents, Mr. A. S. Hills of the Utilities

Publication Committee of New York. I should like to have Mr. Hills make an announcement of the consolidation of two reports which have been heretofore duplicating each other.

Mr. HILLS: Members of the Association: About two years ago a body of men representative of the large utility interests, the bankers, the engineers, the accountants and the legal profession, decided that it would be desirable to have a set of reports that would record the decisions of the public service commissions of the country. These men formed a syndicate and contributed a sum of money for the support of such a publication, believing that the need of an authentic and standard system of reporting was clearly apparent. At about the same time, the National Association of Railway Commissioners, at one of its annual meetings in Washington, appointed a committee to investigate the need of a similar series of reports, to find a suitable publisher, and to support, as far as it was possible for the Association to do so, such a series. Those two bodies of men, the syndicate representing the bankers, the legal profession and the utility interests on the one hand, and the committee of the National Association of Railway Commissioners on the other, each selected a separate publishing house to do this work. The syndicate selected the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company. The Committee of the National Association of Railway Commissioners selected the Law Publishing Company, of New York City. Each began its publication with a definite plan in view: namely, the establishment of an authentic, non-partisan, complete series of reports, giving all the decisions of the railway and public service commissions of every state. The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company called its reports the "Public Utilities Reports, Annotated"; the Law Publishing Company called its reports, "Official Public Service Reports."

After the two publications had gone on for some months, it appeared that they were constantly becoming more and more identical in scope and character, and that

in a short time they would be virtually duplicates of each other. When that was realized the two interests came to an agreement by which the publications were merged. This merger and the signing of the agreements concerning it took place about a week ago. The series of reports known as the "Public Utilities Reports, Annotated" will now take the field, representing the merged publications. It will be issued under the advisory supervision of the Committee of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, and will be the official publication of that Association. It is the only publication of the kind now in existence.

I am very glad to have had an opportunity to make this announcement, for the reason that I know many of the librarians have been hesitating, and quite properly so, between these two publications, not knowing which would be more suitable to their uses. There is now but one; and consequently the question of choice is eliminated.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity of explaining this merger.

President SMALL: A merger usually is an unlawful act, but in this instance we welcome it and congratulate you upon the success and the happy termination of the rivalry between these two publications. Has anyone questions to ask Mr. Hills?

Mr. METTEE: Is there any question cited in the "Official" that is not in the other publication? In other words, is it necessary for a library to buy all up to date for future use?

Mr. HILLS: The plan of the merged publications is to publish either in full or in abstracted form each decision that is handed down by any of the state commissions. The importance of the decision, its value as a precedent, will determine whether or not it is to be printed in full; and that general determination will be subject to the advisory supervision of the Committee representing the National Association of Railway Commissioners. It will not be necessary, therefore, to have both sets of reports to date. Everything will be

published in the "Public Utilities Reports, Annotated." Some of the decisions which have been omitted from the Public Utilities Reports because they have been considered of little importance, and have been printed in full in the "Official Public Service Reports," will be governed by the system of abstracting which has been approved by all parties to the merger.

Mr. LIEN: I think this matter is of considerable importance. The law libraries at this time, judging at least from mine, are very much interested in the reports or decisions of these various boards. We have them in scattered form. Some states publish them in a separate series, as California and New York; some others have them with their annual reports; and some don't publish them at all. Now, many libraries had to take both these series because sometimes you would find one citation in one and one in the other. For that reason I am very glad that the consolidation has been made; and I think that the series is going to be a very important one, and that the librarians generally will find that there will be a call for it.

I am sorry, however, about one matter in connection with these reports. A year ago, at our meeting we passed a resolution criticising and probably condemning the new system of numbering reports. The Official Public Service Reports were numbered by volumes, "1, 2, 3," which system we very much preferred. The Public Utilities Reports have been numbered, "1915, A, B, C, D, E, F," "1916, A, B, C, etc." If the decisions increase in number we will have them run up to Z. That system is very confusing, and I should like to see them run consecutively, by numbers. It is so much more simple, and saves a good deal of confusion.

Aside from that criticism, I would say I am very much in favor of these reports, because they cover a field which would otherwise be covered by scattered publications.

President SMALL: It is very confusing to have the volumes numbered by letters and annually. If we omit the annuals, and

just cite the letter, we are confused—we do not know whether it is one year or another. But whether or not that system will be continued depends on Mr. Hills and his Commission. We hope that they will at least look into the matter and consider the advisability of giving consecutive numbers. We are speaking particularly from the librarian's standpoint, and for the convenience and accuracy of citations. It is a very important matter, so far as the librarian is concerned.

We have a paper which is not upon the printed program, by a young attorney of Des Moines, Iowa, who has been making a study of binding leathers. At my request he has prepared a summary of the result of his investigations. I believe that it is worth our time and our attention to listen to it. In the absence of the author I will ask Mr. Demarchus C. Brown to read this paper.

REVIEW OF LEATHER FOR BINDING DURING THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

By Emory M. Nourse, *Des Moines, Iowa*

After all that has been written since 1905 about leather for libraries, an additional word at this time might seem superfluous, but the apology is only too near at hand. Day after day the librarian beholds the ravages of red decay utterly wipe out whole shelves of books. The history is always the same: First the title powders off, then the joints crack, and finally the boards dangle from the cords. This is what the librarian has to offer the reader before the end of the binding's fifteenth year. Hands, clothes and manuscripts become all stained; the leaves of the book enjoy no happier fate. The student with resentment will plod through the pile. The beginner will either turn from the old to the new or resort to the "best sellers." Sir Philip Sidney said that books serve two purposes: to teach, and to please. The library is no longer inviting. Law libraries suffer the most; but the other libraries share a common grief and the end, though slightly less sudden, is always the same.

Over ten years ago, two valuable English treatises on the subject of leather book-binding appeared—the first, "Report of the Committee of the Society of Arts on leather for bookbinding;" the second, "Leather for libraries." Both books proceeded along thoroughgoing scientific lines of investigation. The result was revolutionary in modern leather bookbinding of the better sort.

The salient causes of leather decay in binding were found to be three: the treatment of the leather for binding was injurious; the binding itself was faulty; the care of the leather bound books was improper. The cause for the decay of modern leather—that is, roughly speaking, from 1860 forward—was due chiefly to the use of stronger tanning materials, the employment of sulphuric and other mineral acids to aid in bleaching and dyeing, and the practice of splitting, scouring, stripping, rolling and embossing the skins. In binding, the leather was often pared down too thinly, stretched too much when wet and often printed and rolled with hot irons; and its fibre thus weakened and destroyed. Again, the strain was unevenly divided; the attachment of the boards to the book was often made to depend almost solely on the strength of the leather. With regard to the care of the books, the committee found that the rays of the sun, moisture, heat, tobacco smoke and fumes from burning gas, were especially deleterious. Lack of ventilation and the accumulation of dust were likewise adjudged harmful. Sunlight turned vellum yellow and scaly, calf became hard and brittle, while sheep, if too dry, softened and rubbed away.

The committee, after studying the old leather bindings which had successfully withstood the assaults of time from as far back as the sixteenth century, prescribed a positive method of securing the best results which may be briefly summed up as follows: The leather should be tanned and dyed without the use of mineral acids, and thereby the natural oil of the skin is preserved. The leather should not be branded, scoured, printed or embossed so as to destroy the fibre. Though the leather should

be flexible, the surface should be hard and firm in order that it may wear well. Glair or varnish, and oil dressing were suggested as a preservative, especially where the books were used but little. The leathers in order of their strength and durability were roughly graded as follows: Pigskin, seal, goat-morocco, sheep and calf, vellum, Russia leather and skiver. The last three were hardly to be recommended.

Subsequently Henry E. Bliss of this country, in an article entitled "Better book-binding for libraries" (*Library Journal*, 1905, p. 849) clearly set forth the faults of modern leather book binding as gleaned from his own experience. Mr. Bliss called the American public's attention to the methods and opinions of the members of the English Society of Arts, of which he heartily approved.

A note on book-binding on page 848 of the *Library Journal* for the same year (1905) praises the English work cited and recommends it to American librarians. After deploring the necessity of a similar movement in America, the note concludes that "it ought to be possible for the A. L. A. Committee [on Book-bindings] to present from year to year a series of reports that would materially contribute toward more thorough knowledge of library book-binding and higher standards for process and methods."

Reviewing the later reports of the A. L. A. Committee on book-binding and leathers, as well as other notices for the same period, one can truly say that, though better leather is to be had in America than formerly, the results leave much to be desired. The reports for 1909 (*Library Journal*, 1909, p. 223-24) referring to a "Tender for book-binding" received by the Committee from an English establishment, states: "Under the head of 'Materials' it will be noted that all leather must conform to Society of Arts standard. It must be regretted that in this country leather conforming to this standard is so hard to obtain."

The report of four years later, in the

Bulletin of the American Library Association for 1913, reads: "Until within the last two or three years it has been difficult to get leathers tanned according to the specifications of the Society of Arts. Recently, however, several firms in this country have begun to specialize in leathers free-from-acid; and in addition to this, the Government Printing Office insists on having a certain amount of such leather and calls for it in its proposals for bids. These are encouraging signs that in the future we may hope to get leather which will not disintegrate so rapidly as that which we have been obliged to use for many years past."

It is to be lamented, however, that the "encouraging signs" have not produced very satisfactory results. This observation would seem to be in some measure confirmed by the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Binding (see Public Libraries for 1914, page 112, also Library Journal, 1914, page 31) in its recommendations for the use of cloth and leather, when it says: "We know positively that leather which is not free-from-acids is sure to deteriorate under conditions which will be found in all libraries. We know that leathers free-from-acids will last much longer, but how long is a matter of conjecture. Furthermore, it has been discovered that in many cases leathers which have been advertised to be free-from-acid have been found on analysis to contain *as high as one per cent of free sulphuric acid.*" The article as a whole offers slender promise indeed with regard to durability of leather bindings, except where the books are large or subject to frequent use. This contemplates a short life—ten years at the most. On the other hand, cloth is given the preference in case of doubt, with the suggestion that it is everlasting in a temperate zone. The last deduction will not fail to provoke a smile from anyone who has read of the Chinese libraries situated in a temperate zone, which have had in their keeping for some thirty-six hundred years inscribed rolls and cloth bound boxes of strong silk and linen fabric, and who knows that the rolls and the boxes are not the same.

Even granting a long life to cloth as a binding material, it cannot wholly displace leather. A good leather binding lends a dignity and elegance to a book shelf which cloth can never attain. As the article just referred to points out, cloth is inferior for hard wear and bulky strain. In an earlier report of the A. L. A. Committee on Book-binding (Library Journal, 1907, page 167) it was said: "Books bound in art vellum, buckram or other book cloths become shaky sooner than those bound in leather. A leather-backed book, properly bound, wears longer, holds the lettering better, and looks well on the shelves even when ready to be withdrawn from circulation."

If the reports of librarians show a discouraging condition of leather bindings and leathers which purport to be free-from-acids and according to Society of Arts specifications, and are so advertised, the experience of the individual librarian is sadder still. Such American leathers have frequently been found to contain, when chemically tested, more than one per cent mineral acid. This means, of course, that a far stronger mixture was used at some time during the process, for it is well-known that the skins undergo a bath specially designed to remove the acid employed. Mineral acid will not wholly evaporate, as do the harmless formic, lactic and acetic acids. A tell-tale percentage of mineral acid always cleaves fast to the fibre.

It is difficult just yet to judge leather bindings done within the last few years by American firms which advertise to conform with the Society of Arts specifications. However, if the samples submitted of even date with the bindings are any criterion now of the life of the bindings, the efforts of the last ten years in our country have been vain indeed. The writer has preserved such samples together with the notices concerning them, some being placed in a large envelope, others within the covers of an ordinary book. In every case, these samples, ranging from one to three years in age, can be torn with ease in the

fingers like paper. The thick cowhide, the niger morocco, are not excepted. Starting with knife or shears is not required. The niger morocco observed, while soft to the touch, will skin up with a little wear. Of course leather tanned with mineral acids, except possibly a piece of pigskin or very thick cowhide, may be torn almost as easily when just new. The writer has often tried the experiment with the whole hide.

What makes the inferiority of the American leather appear all the more noticeable is the startling contrast it presents with the English leather. Not only the English samples, chemically given a test as advertised, but samples and bindings of ten and eleven years ago belonging to the writer's private library, have shown no change and have worn well. In proof let the reader kindly turn to the two English books mentioned above, in which he will find samples of different kinds of leather pasted inside the covers. None of them can be torn, though the books were published in 1905, eleven years ago!

So much for the strength of the leather. The colors of the English leather have still preserved their original hue. It must be said, however, that the books so observed have not stood in the bright sunlight for long intervals.

Perhaps the most astonishing feature is the lack of disparity in price between the English and the American leathers. The writer has carefully compared the prices quoted by Messrs. Edward and James Richardson (English leather sellers who have enjoyed the patronage of the best English libraries) with the prices of ten presumably reliable and large bookbinders and leather sellers of the United States. The prices which obtained before the war were approximately the same. Since the war, the English prices have advanced but ten per cent, the American, thirty to forty per cent and even higher. Since the war, all American leather is not only high priced but scarce. (See recent report of leather convention which met last May.)

Since all hides excepting sealskin are

duty free and existing express and postal rates are low, it would seem that in the future only excessive confidence in American leather sellers and buckram, plus, perhaps, unfavorable state legislation, would keep English leather from gracing our more precious books for some time to come.

A motion was made that this paper be referred to the Committee on Bookbinding of the American Library Association.

This motion was seconded and agreed to.

President SMALL: We will now take up the report of the Joint Committee on National Legislative Information Service, of which Mr. George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, is chairman.

Mr. GODARD: Members of the Association and friends: I am reminded at this time of Mr. Hooligan. He had been gone from town for a few days, and when he came back they asked him where he had been, and he said, "I've just been to a convintion." And they said, "What did you do?" He said, "We convanved."

I am reminded of Hooligan's convention because it is so different from ours, because we seem to be so busy and trying to do things. I remember that in our convention at Mackinac there was a great desire expressed that there might be some system provided whereby state libraries might keep in touch with the legislation of different states. At that meeting in 1907 a committee was appointed on National Legislative Information Service, but without funds, without plans, and, shall I say, without patrons? Your Committee started out and I think has appeared regularly, patiently, and shall I say persistently, up to the present time.

Not simply three times, but three times three, this Committee met. It is a pleasure, as one of the members, to present to you this report in a formal way. I think that every one has had a copy sent to him direct, in order that he might get in touch with what the Association was planning and what it is thought can be done.

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION TO AID LIBRARIANS

Report of Joint Committee on National Legislative Information Service on the Publication of the Official Index to State Legislation

To the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries: You are frequently called upon for information respecting pending or previous legislation, in your own and in other states, but owing to incomplete records and to insufficient appropriations to provide for the proper analysis, classification and arrangement of the available material, you have been unable to furnish much of the requested information and such information as you have given has, in many cases, been obtained only after more or less delay, by considerable research and at the expense of valuable time, not to mention inconvenience and annoyance.

The Joint Committee on National Legislative Information Service of the National Association of State Libraries and American Association of Law Libraries, has continued its efforts unremittingly since the work was organized in 1907, and feels that it has now finally solved these problems in the publication, under its direction, of the "Official index to state legislation," which was inaugurated in its present form in 1915 and has been continued each week during 1916. Since January 1, 1916, it has furnished to every state library and legislative reference bureau the weekly cumulative numbers of the "Official index to state legislation," which have given you an opportunity to judge its merits and its necessity as a working tool in your reference work.

It has enabled you to answer easily and quickly questions respecting legislation, in any or all states, regarding which in other years you could not have furnished any information. This Index has solved one of your problems. It has made your library service more complete and valuable, and has enabled you to give information with little expenditure of time or effort.

Plan of Publication

It contains a subject and numerical index, digest and record of all bills in all state legislatures, cumulated and corrected weekly. Each issue is complete in itself, contains all changes in position of bills and all bills introduced during the week, and enables the user to ascertain the subject, nature and status of every pending bill.

Subject Index

The subject index classification tentatively adopted by the Committee, covers all legislation of general or public interest, is based upon a study of all classifications now in use, and has been designed to meet the practical requirements of daily use by legislators, legislative reference librarians, and lawyers. Private and local bills are not classified. Many changes and improvements in the subject classification have been decided upon and will be shown in the final number for 1916. The arrangement of the subject index is (a) by subjects, alphabetically; (b) under each subject, by states, alphabetically; (c) under each state, the Senate first and then the Assembly, or House; and (d) under each house, the bills first and then the resolutions, numerically, by introduction numbers.

Numerical Index

The arrangement of the numerical index is (a) by states, alphabetically; (b) under each state, the Senate first, and then the Assembly, or House; (c) under each house, the bills first and then the resolutions, numerically, by introduction numbers. The entry for each bill and resolution gives, (1) the bill number, (2) the date of introduction, (3) the subject, (4) the effect of the proposed legislation or the "short title" of the bill, (5) the name of the member introducing the bill, and (6) the position, or status of the bill, on the date shown at the head of the column.

Service in 1917

During 1917, forty-three legislatures will be in session and the development legally, economically and socially in the

several states will be correspondingly important and, until June 1st, the Official Index, according to present plans, will be cumulated and published weekly and each issue will contain everything that previous issues have contained, until final disposition of bills is shown, with changes in position of bills and new bills introduced subsequent to the previous issue. Weekly supplements will be issued from June 1st, until the publication of the complete annual number, about August 1st, which will show the final disposition of bills when all the legislatures adjourned. After the issue of the complete annual number, weekly cumulative supplements will be issued when any legislature is in regular or special session.

We also expect to make arrangements whereby, during the coming year, that part of the weekly numerical index for any specific state may be furnished separately at nominal cost, in lots of one hundred, to any state library, legislative reference bureau or legislature desiring to secure them.

Benefits of the Service

The Official Index will save your time, eliminate many annoyances, and enable you to make the service of your library more valuable. Its use will enable you to answer any question concerning legislation easily and quickly. Its arrangement is so simple that the seeker for information can easily find for himself any information regarding state legislation. As the material comes from official sources, and is compiled and edited by most carefully trained legislative experts, you need feel no doubt as to its accuracy or dependability.

The following instance is but one of many illustrating the usefulness and value of the Index:

"Can you tell me," said Senator Murray, addressing Miss Brown, an assistant in the Legislative Reference Library, "in what states bills have been introduced this year in relation to rural credits?" "Certainly," Miss Brown replied, rapidly turning the pages of the Official Index on her desk. "There was one bill in Kentucky—

House Bill No. 551, Louisiana House Bill No. 31, Mississippi House Bill No. 46, New York Senate Bill No. 1311, South Carolina House Bills Nos. 603, 606, 649, 1225, and Senate Bills Nos. 881, 892, 1616, 1627, 1661." 1661."

"I am very agreeably surprised," the Senator said. "Last year I was anxious to ascertain in which states legislation affecting the subject of Workmen's Compensation had been proposed, and you were unable to offer me any assistance. After considerable delay I procured, through correspondence from the various states, some information, but it was far from satisfactory. I am curious to know if your book gives any information on the subject." Miss Brown turned to the last page of her Subject Index and immediately told the Senator that there had been legislation on that subject in ten states this year.

Co-operation of State Libraries, Bureaus and Departments

The Official Index is compiled and published under a co-operative agreement between the publishers and this committee, pursuant to which the state libraries and legislative reference departments, which have co-operated in furnishing the information and material from which the Index has been compiled, have received the Official Index service without charge during 1915 and 1916.

In 1915 and 1916 twenty-seven state libraries, legislative reference bureaus and departments co-operated in furnishing to the committee the legislative information and material required, from which the Index is compiled. Some furnished entirely complete, accurate and prompt service, while the service from others was not complete or prompt enough to be relied upon fully, and was supplemented by information procured from legislative officers or private information bureaus and other sources, at an expense of several thousand dollars. Six additional states have promised to co-operate in 1916, making thirty-three states co-operating, and leaving only fifteen states not co-operating. These states are:

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Wyoming.

Your committee urges the libraries in those states to do their utmost to co-operate to the fullest possible extent, if necessary making special appeals to their legislatures for the means with which to do so, in order to make the co-operative plan an entire success and to make the service entirely satisfactory and also to reduce the expense as much as possible. Libraries which have co-operated in part only are urged to make their service full, prompt and accurate, so that their states may be fully represented in the Index, and that the other libraries may not be embarrassed by missing, delayed or inaccurate information as to those states.

Cost of Publication and Subscriptions

In 1915, the cost of compiling, editing and printing, not including overhead or supervision, was \$14,866.44 and the publishers received no income, except \$390 from thirty-nine copies of the annual number at \$10 each, because the service was not yet sufficiently complete and prompt to sell, only six numbers being issued at irregular intervals and the subject index not being included until the final number. This made the net loss in 1915, \$14,476.44, and the service was furnished entirely without charge to all the state libraries and state legislative reference departments, whether they co-operated by furnishing information and material or not.

In 1916, the cost of compiling, editing and printing, not including overhead or supervision, was \$7,956.76 and the publishers' total income, from thirty-three subscriptions at \$100 each and contributions by the state libraries of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine and Connecticut of \$100 each, was \$3,800, making their net loss in 1916, to the date of this report, \$4,156.76, and the service was furnished without charge, except the five contributions noted above, to all the state libraries and state legislative reference departments, whether they co-

operated by furnishing material and information or not. Of the thirty-three paid subscriptions to this service at \$100 each, only sixteen were from public and law libraries.

It will probably cost between \$27,500 and \$30,000 to give prompt complete weekly service in both the numerical and subject index in 1917, or about \$12,000 more than it cost to give the incomplete service in 1915.

The publishers decline to increase their loss, especially as the present plan of publication has been perfected and their ability to give a regular weekly cumulation and publication has been fully demonstrated throughout 1916; and this committee must therefore secure one hundred subscriptions for 1917, at \$200 each, in addition to the thirty-three present subscribers, in order to pay the cost of publication. In view of the situation it has been decided that the co-operating libraries as well as the non-co-operating libraries, will pay for subscriptions in 1917, but the committee and the publishers have agreed that, as soon as the index becomes fully self-supporting from subscriptions from non-co-operating libraries, corporations, associations and individuals, and from saving in expense by reason of increased co-operation on the part of state libraries and legislative reference bureaus, who now do not furnish their states' journals, bills and calendars, etc., or who do so only imperfectly, the service will thereafter be furnished to the co-operating libraries without charge, and the charge to other libraries will be reduced from year to year, as rapidly as possible, to a maximum of \$100 in the odd, or heavy legislative years, and to \$50 in the even, or light legislative years.

It is necessary that the Index be financially self-supporting, and no longer be a burden on the compilers, and we urge you to give it your active support during 1917, not only by serving as a co-operator, but by subscribing for the service. As the cost of the undertaking is determined by the total number of co-operators and subscribers, your participation is essential.

The members of the Committee will receive subscriptions and furnish copies of the Index and any other information desired, if you will call on them at the American Library Association Headquarters in the New Monterey Hotel, or the headquarters of the National Association of State Libraries in the Columbia Hotel.

Asbury Park, N. J., June 27, 1916.

GEORGE S. GODARD, Chairman.

F. O. POOLE, Secretary.

President SMALL: Any further report of this committee? What is your pleasure? I should like to hear from several here in regard to this. This is a worthy question, one to which we should give our co-operation and support. If you do not understand just what this Index is, now is your opportunity. Mr. Lapp, will you give us a few words additional to the printed report?

Mr. LAPP: I don't know that anything of very great value could be added to the printed report, except one or two suggestions of the use which can be made of this service. As Mr. Godard has pointed out, it has been organized for the last nine years, and was tried first on cards. Many of us did not think the card system would work because of the fact that in a very short time the whole available space would be filled with card stacks. Not until this cumulation was worked out did we think the service possible, but now everyone who has had any part in it feels that it is just the thing desired. For my part I do not see any opportunity to make the service better than is now given or promised for 1917. I do not know of any particular thing I could suggest to perfect it. The whole problem now is to meet the cost involved in getting it out. I think it is the duty of every legislative reference bureau and state library to subscribe to this service for the purpose of giving the adequate financial support.

For one thing, it will offer us a chance to save the state from five to seven thousand dollars. You will notice that the committee refers to a plan to furnish reprints of the

weekly numerical index to the bills of any specific state. What does that mean? It means this: We will furnish the information from Indiana so that the copy will be in by Saturday evening; by Sunday morning the reprint of the index to Indiana's bills will be in the mails; and by the time the legislature convenes on Monday it will be in the hands and on the desks of the members. We will secure, say, three hundred copies, enough to go around. That will serve as a calendar of bills, at a saving of at least five to seven thousand dollars. This will give, when the matter is completed, the calendar of bills from Indiana at a very great saving. That then is one item which the states, at least those on this side of the Mississippi River, can make of great advantage to them. So far as service to individual libraries and legislative reference bureaus is concerned, it is my own notion that the legislative reference bureau that does not use this isn't very much of a live reference department. It is a measure of the activity of the legislative reference bureau whether or not this service is used, and by the extent to which we use it we measure our activity as a department and our service to the state.

I hope that right here we shall have sufficient support guaranteed to be sure that with the support to come from outside we can make this a success during the coming year. We cannot ask the publishers, of course, to go on sinking money in it. I do not think that the publishers will lose beyond this year. I do think that at the close of this year the promise of reduction which is made at the end of the report will be fulfilled. That means that we shall then have the service at a much lower figure. I do not think that it is possible to have a more perfect service. I can answer for Indiana that we shall save the Committee and the company as much expense as possible by furnishing all information about bills and the progress of bills; and I am willing to agree to our share of whatever expense may be necessary. Two hundred dollars is an exceedingly low

price. I hope that we shall be able to secure the number of subscribers we need. I promise for our section of the country, and I promise whatever influence I have with other people to bring about the adoption of this report. We have quite a number of librarians here who are sure to co-operate if this matter is brought to them in the right light.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I simply wish to express my pleasure at the program the Committee has worked out. Of course, being a Canadian province, we are not interested directly; but we feel like this: Very often lawyers from Manitoba and other places come into my library to get particulars such as this Index furnishes, and we haven't anything to give them. We have to hunt up with considerable labor the statutes of the various states and let them search for themselves to find what they want.

I think this Committee is deserving of commendation. Although our Province is not now included, it may be later on, but in any case if we are accepted as subscribers to the Index, I am quite willing, on behalf of Manitoba, to help out the enterprise.

Mr. POOLE: Here we have a service, a means of information that we have always wanted. You all know that the one thing to which we had no adequate answer was a question regarding legislation in the states, and here we have it. Are we going to let it fall down; are we going to lose it? It is a well-nigh perfect thing, carefully worked out; and there has been no end of money spent in perfecting the details. Now, it is up to you to make a move. We have what we have always wanted. Up to the present it has been practically a gift to us. Are we going to let this thing go by the board? That is the question.

Mr. GODARD: I would suggest that our secretary call a list of the present co-operators to see how many of them feel that they can assure us at this time of their support. I would say, Mr. President,

that I was very much pleased this morning, after talking with Dr. Putnam, librarian of Congress, to receive the subscription of the Library of Congress for the service next year; this will be in addition to the two copies which they now receive under the copyright law.

(The co-operators in attendance then reported informally on their ability to subscribe to the Index at the new rates.)

Mr. GODARD: Before we adjourn I should like to have Mr. Allen stand up and show himself.

President SMALL: I will say that Mr. Allen is the man behind the gun. He is doing the work and is putting a large amount of money into it. I understand he is willing to stand behind it if we will do our part in co-operating to make it at least self-supporting. We hope that after awhile it will be profitable to the company.

Miss DAVIS (Wyoming): We hope to co-operate after this winter if the Legislature will give us the money.

Mr. BRIGHAM (Rhode Island): Will this not be continued unless we make it self-sustaining?

President SMALL: Mr. Allen, Mr. Brigham asks: "If this is not self-supporting will you continue it?" Mr. Allen has lost only about thirty thousand dollars already.

Mr. ALLEN: I think that we feel that we ought not to go any further than we shall have gone when we have finished the service for 1916. The number of subscriptions to be secured is not large—a hundred or more will do it, and undoubtedly we will get some from corporations and trade associations—but if the thing isn't good enough to stand on its own feet, after the nine years of work done on it and the two years in which it has been carried out, if it isn't good enough to work its own way from now on, we don't feel that we ought to put any more money into it. We have given our time and a great deal of hard work, in addition to the money; and we don't feel that the risk ought to be increased any further. As a matter of fact, our Board of Directors won't

consent to increasing the investment to be made.

Thereupon the Joint Session adjourned.

FIRST SESSION

National Association of State Libraries.

Parlor, Columbia Hotel Tuesday, June 27, 8 p. m.

The meeting was called to order by President Small.

President SMALL: I am informed that Mr. Dullard, state librarian of New Jersey, who welcomed us so cordially this afternoon, has an appendix to his address of welcome.

Mr. DULLARD: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I think the chairman has fallen into a trap that Mr. Godard set for him. Mr. Godard called him a moment ago and told him that I had not finished my speech this afternoon, that I had something more to say. I have something more to say that was not appropriate this afternoon, because we had a joint meeting. Now we are meeting as the National Association of State Libraries; and, Mr. President, your friends in the National Association of State Libraries appreciate the efforts that have been put forth by you to make this meeting a success, and because of that and because of the very high personal regard they have for you, they have thought it fitting that some expression of their feeling should be made. They have deputized me to do the expressing, so to speak, and I have the pleasure, on behalf of the National Association of State Libraries, to hand you this little memento, which we ask you to take back with pleasant recollections of this convention.

(Presents Mr. Small with a gavel).

President SMALL: Mr. Dullard, and friends of the Association: When I made that unseemly remark about an appendix I did not realize what was coming to me. But I wish to assure you, Mr. Dullard, that I highly appreciate your courtesy in presenting me with this gavel. I will say that I have a failing: wherever I go I always try to carry back with me a memento of the occasion or the place I have

visited. This shall be a memento of the Asbury Park Conference, the nineteenth annual session of the National Association of State Libraries. I appreciate it, Mr. Dullard, coming from the Association as it does, and presented, as it is, by you personally as state librarian of New Jersey. I hope that I shall not use it in an arbitrary manner; and I will try to conduct myself in such a way as to merit the confidence you have in me. I thank you and thank you all. I value it much more than I can express to you.

The time has now come for the first separate session of the National Association of State Libraries. I have prepared a lengthy report, but I assure you that I shall not read it all. Much of it is statistics, which you will find later in print, and which may be of interest, especially to those who are in state library work.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

By A. J. Small, *Law Librarian, Iowa State Library*

Once again our Association is meeting on the Atlantic coast where the ensign of liberty was first flung to the breeze, and whence came those patriotic pioneer citizens and soldiers who blazed their way toward the land of the setting sun and aided in founding this mighty nation, the benefits and privileges of which we now enjoy. As your executive officer for the year just closing, I am glad to welcome you here; and in the midst of these pleasant surroundings, with a spirit of patriotism filling the heart of every true American citizen, I greet you.

Our mission is one of progress. Our forefathers and predecessors did a great work in founding our free institutions; their successors were equally wise and noble in their development and extension; and it is for us to continue the work placed in our hands. So it is with the library as an institution. Each generation has progressed a little further. Many of the difficulties of the past have been overcome but there are still problems to be

solved. Two thousand years ago and more, there was a cry against the multiplicity of books, and we still have that complaint. With a thousandfold more books today, our difficulties are multiplied; yet scientific principles applied, with co-operative ideas, have worked out systematically many of the fundamentals. Today we are dealing with the technical. It is not enough to know a book by its title or color; its contents must be analyzed and digested and put in the best shape for quick and ready reference. "Preparedness" is the slogan everywhere, and is applicable to every walk of life, whether in war or in peaceful pursuits.

Progress and advancement have been made in many lines and we often refer to our "enlightened civilization"; yet, when considered from the standpoint of greed for conquest or self-glorification, we are not far removed from the semi-barbarism of Alexander and Cæsar. Human nature is much the same in every age. The accounts which we see of the "whipping post" of Delaware or the "boiling water test" of Northern Rhodesia stir us with righteous indignation, and for the moment we question our "advanced" civilization. After two and a half centuries the courts of this country have been asked to determine the question of the authorship of Shakespeare. One judge says "no"; another says "yes." The works are not minimized by the controversy, and it makes but little difference to the reader whether Shakespeare or Bacon was the author.

Many other matters might also be noted, but as librarians come together for a specific purpose, I herewith submit a few questions in which we are interested.

Documents

We are all more or less interested in documents. There is not a section or a division of our libraries of which they do not constitute a part. Valuable and important as documents are, they are as a rule, except those upon special subjects in which we are particularly interested, but little understood and more often greatly

mistreated, and receive the least consideration of any class of books under our control. Many documents received are scarcely given a decent burial, by consignment to the top shelves of the upper story. From the standpoint of the ordinary reader, this is the usual conception of their value; but it is wrong to place them anywhere in the library, without knowledge of their contents. Documents, if desirable, should have a fair share of our consideration, by being carefully reviewed and their contents drawn out and carded. The same is true of much pamphlet material. Pamphlets, not altogether documentary, are continually coming to us in large quantities, and the best manner of caring for them is still a mooted question among librarians.

Standardization of Miscellaneous Publications

The state libraries publish or have an influence over the issuance of numerous publications, such as bibliographies, indices, check-lists, pamphlet laws and reports. These publications are of various form, size, style and arrangement. As a committee on bibliography and publications in the American Association of Law Libraries, I have called attention to this subject heretofore. As most of these publications emanate from state libraries or affiliated institutions, I consider it not inappropriate to restate in substance my former recommendations.

I would suggest and recommend that we standardize miscellaneous publications originating from our respective libraries, or other departments over which we have control.

For filing purposes it is inconvenient to have pamphlets of various sizes, some thick and short, others thin and oversize. It is becoming quite the custom in the several states to publish much of practical material in pamphlet form for convenience and ready reference. If expedient to have material published separately, why not consider convenience in size and usefulness for handling?

Our bibliographies are quite irregular as

to make-up, individual fancy appearing to dictate size, style and order of arrangement. Some consider the author or writer of the article paramount for alphabetical arrangement; others, the title as it appears, or a catch word; and still others arrange by dates. The point is not so much how it is done as the advisability of establishing a uniform system.

Occasionally pamphlets, verbatim reprints of some particular law or laws, are issued without title-page, date, subject or state. In such instances, when these pamphlets are separated from the wrapper in which they were received, it is difficult to identify their history and origin, and particularly to decide to which of the forty-eight states they belong.

I would also call your attention to the fact that documents are being issued, with the name of the state omitted from the back label and the contents not specifically made known.

I appreciate that as a rule, these matters are outside our jurisdiction; but we can offer the suggestion to the issuing departments and in many instances have these errors corrected. In this day of co-operative service, completeness and uniformity are highly desirable.

Volunteer Service

If our organization stands for anything, it is for co-operation and fraternal assistance; and yet, I sometimes wonder if we express our friendliness and willingness in the most substantial manner possible. None of us can live to ourselves alone, and be we great or small, each in a certain degree is dependent on the other. We ask personal and public favors of each other, which, as a rule, we gladly grant with the invitation to "come again."

But do we volunteer our services? We all have pressing duties claiming our attention, and opportunities for volunteer service are occasionally overlooked or neglected. For instance, did we volunteer to go into our basements or attics where our duplicates are stored and offer them to the New York State Library after its de-

struction by fire a few years ago? A state may have an abundance of money for purchasing, but volunteer service such as this in time of misfortune stands for far more than that which may be had by purchase or financial remuneration. Such a service is not charity, it is a demonstration of our friendship; and in the conduct of a library the interchange of friendly courtesies is most desirable. The documents or volumes which we might send would cost us practically nothing except a little labor on our part. We need not necessarily await a calamity such as befell New York to render voluntary service. No doubt, there are now in our several storerooms, attics or basements, many out-of-print documents much wanted by libraries of other states. Sometimes we see advertised in the catalogs of auction or secondhand dealers a long list of out-of-print material, much of which comes from libraries. Why not give other libraries the first chance? If a price is required, it might be considerably less than that asked after the material has gone through the hands of a second party.

Let us not wait for the S. O. S. signal before rendering a needful service, but rather at all times give evidence of universal fellowship and co-operation, extending not only to those who are permitted to attend these conferences, but also to those state libraries having limited resources, and especially those who have not had the advantage of years of accumulation such as have been accorded to some of us.

Index to State Legislation

For a considerable number of years, and in fact ever since legislative reference work became a factor, each library in its own way has been trying to keep in touch with current laws and bills pending in the several state legislatures.

A joint committee, representing the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries, has been in existence for some years working co-operatively upon a plan of having a publication issued periodically, giving the status of all bills introduced in the legisla-

tures of the several states. I need not go into a review of the labors of the committee and the result attained in the Official Index to State Legislation, as a detailed report has already been made. Suffice it to say, that I heartily recommend the co-operation of each and every library of the country in this work. We know the value and convenience of the Official Index to current legislation and should give it our support.

Is Political Partisan Control an Issue?

Has the pendulum of public opinion swung back so far as to eliminate partisan control from our libraries and to place them in their rightful position, coördinate with other educational institutions, without creed or party affiliations, institutions whose fundamental principles are for all the people? Elimination of politics has been our watchword for a generation. Has this been accomplished, or what have we done?

Politics in the library, whether state or municipal, is most unfortunate. It has a tendency toward uncertainty and inefficiency. Fortunate are those of us who have been relieved from its ban. As a rule, the short-term librarian, subject to partisan control, is placed in an embarrassing position. Much as he may desire to do effective and constructive work, there is no incentive for close application or progressive methods. I appreciate that this Association has no jurisdiction or possible influence over affairs of state in the various parts of the country; but from personal knowledge and contact I know that much good has been accomplished indirectly in the years that have passed. Compare, if you will, our present condition with that of the early nineties when Melvil Dewey and a few more aggressive librarians spread their influence throughout the nation and brought system out of chaos. From a majority of the libraries of the land have come institutions high in public affairs, rendering service that stands for loftier ideals and better citizenship. Not only have libraries been aroused from their former lethargy and stagnant condition, but new avenues have been opened by

which their field of usefulness has been enlarged. A third of a century ago, the legislative reference library was a visionary idea in the minds of a few; traveling libraries were undreamed of; library extension was practically unknown except in its simplest form and then only as a matter of courtesy; a library school was unheard of; and librarians, as a rule, were chattels in the grip of politicians.

That we may know the present conditions and note the progress toward non-partisan libraries and librarianship, I have tabulated the laws of the several states giving,

First, the source of the appointment of state librarians, with length of term;

Second, the governing body;

Third, the salary;

Fourth, the length of service as far as possible;

Fifth, statute references; and

Sixth, a recapitulation or résumé, grouping the various phases topically.

Summary of State Laws Relating to State Libraries

Alabama: The marshal of the supreme court is ex officio librarian of the State and Supreme Court Library. Appointment is for an indefinite term and is made by the supreme court who are trustees. The functions of the state library are almost entirely law. The Department of Archives and History is a library of a general nature, consisting of miscellaneous works, history, library extension, etc. Salary of librarian, \$2,000. Code 1907:1417, secs. 5971-5974.

Arizona: The state library is known as the State Law and Legislative Reference Library. The first appointment was made by the legislature. The vacancies are to be filled by the board of curators for an indefinite term. The library is managed by a board of curators consisting of three members appointed for two years by the governor, with the consent of the senate. The functions of the library are general, including legislative reference. The length of service of the present librarian is one

year. Salary of librarian, \$2,400. Laws 1915:134; 1st special session, p. 20, sec. 88.

Arkansas: There are two libraries under separate control. *State Library*—The secretary of state is ex officio state librarian, whose term is two years. The library is under the direction of the governor. The length of service of the present librarian is five years. Kirby's Digest 1904:783, sec. 3377. *Supreme Court Library*—The clerk of the supreme court appoints the law librarian for an indefinite term. The library is under the supervision of the clerk of the supreme court. Salary of the law librarian, \$1,500. Laws 1905:218; 1907:1054; 1911:227.

California: The librarian is appointed by the board of trustees for a term of four years. The board of trustees consists of five members appointed by the governor for a term of four years. All the state library activities are centralized in the state library. The length of service of the present librarian is seventeen years. Salary of librarian, \$3,600. Deering's Pol. Code 1915: secs. 2292-2303.

Colorado: This state has two separate libraries, namely, the state library and the supreme court library. *State Library*—The superintendent of public instruction is ex officio state librarian, and is authorized to employ an assistant at \$1,000 per year. The state librarian appears to be accountable only to the legislature for funds expended, etc. The length of service of the present librarian is three and one-half years. *Supreme Court Library*—The law librarian is appointed by the supreme court for an indefinite term. The justices of the court constitute the governing board. The length of service of the present librarian is three and one-half years. Salary of the law librarian, \$1,500. Courtright's Stats. 1914: secs. 1420, 3951-3964. Constitution, Art. 4, sec. 20.

Connecticut: The state librarian is appointed for an indefinite term by the library committee. The library committee consists of the governor and two persons appointed biennially by the general assembly. Custom, however, has selected the

secretary of state and a judge of the supreme court living at Hartford. The nature of the library is general, including law, legislative reference, archives and public records. The length of service of the present librarian is sixteen years and for two years before that he was an assistant. His predecessor served for forty-five years. Salary of librarian, \$3,600. Laws 1911:1308, ch. 49; 1913:1759.

Delaware: The librarian is appointed by the governor for a term of two years, subject to removal at any time. The library is under the supervision of the supreme court. The librarian is ex officio custodian of the state house and secretary of the library commission. The functions of the library are general. The commission and traveling libraries are separate. The length of service of the present librarian is four years. Salary of librarian, \$1,200, payable quarterly. Rev. Laws 1915:17, ch. 5, secs. 24-31.

Florida: There are two libraries, the executive and legislative library and the supreme court library. *Executive and Legislative Library*—The secretary of state is ex officio librarian and custodian of capitol building for a term of four years. The library is under his supervision. The length of service of the present librarian is fourteen years. *Supreme Court Library*—The clerk of the supreme court is ex officio librarian and custodian of the supreme court building for an indefinite term. The supreme court constitutes the governing board. Comp. Laws 1914:v. 1, ch. 2, sec. 84; v. 2, ch. 5, sec. 1753a; ch. 9, sec. 1773.

Georgia: The governor appoints the state librarian and the senate confirms the appointment. Term is four years. The library is under the direction of the governor but the expenditure of the library fund is under the direction of the supreme court. The library is of a general nature, including legislative reference. The length of service of the present librarian is eight years. Salary of librarian, \$1,800, payable quarterly. Park's Code 1914: v. 1:112, sec. 172.

Idaho: The supreme court appoints the

librarian for an indefinite term. The justices of the supreme court constitute a managing board. The library is of a general nature. The length of service of the present librarian is fourteen months. Salary of librarian, \$900. There is a second library located at Lewiston, known as the State Law Library, for the use of the supreme court, and the deputy clerk of court is acting librarian. Rev. Code v. 1: 455, secs. 833, 834.

Illinois: Illinois has a state library and a state law library, each under a separate management. In addition there are a state historical library, a traveling library, and a legislative reference bureau, each under separate control. *State Library*—The secretary of state is ex officio state librarian for a term of four years. He is authorized to employ an assistant at \$1,300 per year. The length of service of the present assistant is four years. The governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction constitute a board of commissioners. The length of service of the present ex officio librarian is about one year. *State Law Library*—The supreme court librarian is appointed for an indefinite term by the judges, who constitute a board of trustees and are authorized to fix the salary of the librarian at not to exceed \$3,000. The length of service of the present librarian is sixteen years. Hurd's Rev. Stats. 1916:773, ch. 37, sec. 17; p. 2541, ch. 128.

Indiana: Indiana has two libraries controlled by different boards. The bureau of legislative information is separate. *State Library*—The state librarian is appointed by the board of trustees for a term of two years. The state board of education constitutes a board of trustees. The length of service of the present librarian is ten years. Salary of state librarian, \$2,500. *Supreme Court Library*—The supreme court controls and manages the supreme court library and appoints a librarian for an indefinite term. Salary of law librarian, \$1,800. Burns Stats. 1914; secs. 1370, 9290. Laws 1915: 346-347.

Iowa: The state librarian is appointed by the board of trustees for a term of six

years and is also president of the library commission. The governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction and judges of the supreme court constitute a board of trustees. The library is of a general nature including general, law, historical, and legislative reference departments. The length of service of the present librarian is eighteen years. Salary of librarian, \$2,400. Code Sup. 1913: sec. 2881b.

Kansas: The state librarian is appointed by the governor for a term of four years, upon recommendation of the judges of the supreme court. The supreme court constitutes a board of directors. The library is of a general nature, including legislative reference. Length of service of present librarian is seventeen years. Salary of librarian, \$2,000. Stats. 1909: sec. 8242. Constitution, Art. 15, sec. 228.

Kentucky: The state librarian is elected by the general assembly for a term of four years. The secretary of state, attorney general, and auditor of public accounts constitutes a board of trustees. The length of service of the present librarian is eight years and he was previously an assistant for sixteen years. Salary of librarian, \$1,800. Carroll's Stats. 1915, v. 1:1269, secs. 2445-2450.

Louisiana: The secretary of state appoints the state librarian for four years. The secretary of state has supervising powers over the library. The length of service of the present librarian is four years. Salary of librarian, \$1,200. Marr's Rev. Stats. v. 2:1484.

Maine: The state librarian is appointed for three years by the governor with the advice of the council. The governor and council constitute a board of trustees. The library is of a general nature. The length of service of the present librarian is one and one-half years. Salary of librarian, \$1,800. Rev. Stats. 1903:63.

Maryland: The librarian is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of four years. The judges of the court of appeals appoint a committee of three or more persons to purchase

from time to time such books, etc., as are deemed advisable. This committee prescribes rules for the conduct and management of the library. The length of service of the present librarian is two months. Salary of librarian, \$1,500. Const. Art. 7, sec. 3.

Massachusetts: The governor appoints the librarian with the advice and consent of the council, for an indefinite term. The president of the senate and speaker of the house, with three persons appointed by the governor for a term of three years, constitute a board of trustees. The library is of a general nature, including legislative reference. The length of service of the present librarian is seven years. Salary of librarian, \$4,000. Rev. Laws, v. 1:102, secs. 24, 26. Laws 1910:164, ch. 217.

Michigan: The librarian is appointed for a term of four years by the governor, with the approval of the senate, and the governor may remove him at any time for cause.

The governor acts jointly with the two legislative committees in the making of library rules, etc. The library is of a general nature, including traveling libraries and legislative reference. The length of service of the present librarian is twenty-five years. Salary of librarian, \$1,800. Howell's Stats. v. 1:383, sec. 629.

Minnesota: The governor appoints the state librarian for a term of two years, with the consent of the senate. The justices of the supreme court constitute a board of trustees. The functions of the library are largely law and legislative reference. The service of the present librarian is five and one-half years, with previous service of six years as an assistant. Salary of librarian, \$3,000. Const. Art. 5, sec. 4. Genl. Stats. 1913, secs. 130, 131, 294, par. 8.

Mississippi: The state librarian is elected by the legislature for a term of four years. The board of trustees consists of the governor, attorney general and justices of the supreme court. The function of the library is largely law. The general works are in the Department of Archives

and History. Salary of librarian, \$1,500. Const. Art. 4, sec. 106. Code 1906; 1276, sec. 4717.

Missouri: The supreme court appoints the state librarian for an indefinite term. (By order of the court the term has been made four years.) The supreme court constitutes a board of trustees. Function is largely law; legislative reference and extension departments are under the library commission. The length of service of the present librarian is three and one-half years. Salary of librarian, \$1,500. Rev. Stats. 1909, v. 2:2548, secs. 8152, 8168.

Montana: Montana has two libraries which are under separate management. *State Historical and Miscellaneous Library*—The librarian is appointed by the board of trustees for a term of two years. The board of trustees consists of five persons appointed by the governor for a term of two years, with the advice of the senate. The legislative reference is included in this department. Salary of librarian, \$2,100. *State Law Library*—The law librarian is appointed by the board of trustees for a term of two years. The justices of the supreme court with the secretary of state and state auditor constitute the board of trustees. Salary of law librarian, \$2,500. Code 1907, v. 1:341, sec. 1208-10.

Nebraska: The supreme court reporter is ex officio state librarian and is appointed by the supreme court for a term of four years. The judges of the supreme court constitute a board of directors. The legislative reference library and the library commission are in separate departments. The length of service of the present librarian is twelve years. Salary of librarian, \$1,500. Const. Art. 6, sec. 8.

Nevada: The librarian is appointed by the state library commission for an indefinite term. The justices of the supreme court constitute the library commission. The library is of a general nature. Salary of librarian, \$2,000. Laws 1915:310.

New Hampshire: The librarian is appointed by the board of trustees for an indefinite term. The board of trustees consists of three members appointed by the

governor for three years. The state library is of a general nature, including library extension and legislative reference. The length of service of the present librarian is twenty-one years. Salary of librarian, \$2,500. Stats. 1901:79, sec. 4, 12.

New Jersey: The librarian is appointed by the state library commissioners for a term of five years. The library commissioners consist of the governor, chancellor, chief justice, attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer, and comptroller. The library is of a general nature, including legislative reference. The length of service of the present librarian is two and one-half years. Salary of librarian, \$3,000. Comp. Stats. 4:4901, sec. 3.

New Mexico: The governor appoints the librarian with the advice and consent of the senate. The judges of the supreme court constitute the board of trustees. Salary of librarian, \$900. Laws 1915:56.

New York: The regents of the university of the state of New York appoint the director of the state library for an indefinite term. The governing board is vested in the regents of the university of the state of New York. All the state library activities are centralized in the state library. The length of service of the present director is eight years. Salary of director, \$5,000. B. C. & G. Code, v. 1: 1315, sec. 1091.

North Carolina: There are two libraries in North Carolina under separate management. *State Library*—The state librarian is appointed for a term of four years by the board of trustees. The board of trustees for the general library consists of the governor, superintendent of public instruction, and secretary of state. Length of service of present state librarian is sixteen years. Salary of state librarian, \$1,500 plus extra work about \$250. *Law Library*—The law librarian is appointed by the supreme court for an indefinite term. (By rule of board of trustees the term is fixed at eight years.) The supreme court constitutes the board of trustees for the law library. Salary of law librarian, \$1,500. Pell's Revisal, 1908, v. 2: 2439, sec. 5077, 5084.

North Dakota: The State Historical Society Library is de facto the state miscellaneous library, of which the secretary is librarian. The governor, auditor, secretary of state, commissioner of agriculture and labor, and superintendent of public instruction are ex officio board of directors. The library extension and legislative reference departments are with the library commission. Salary of librarian, \$1,800. *State Law Library*—The clerk of the supreme court appoints the law librarian for an indefinite term, subject to the approval of the supreme court. The library is under the control of the clerk of the supreme court under the direction of the judges. Salary of the law librarian, \$1,200. Comp. Laws 1913, v. 1: 429, sec. 1845; p. 97, sec. 380.

Ohio: Ohio has two libraries, the state library and the supreme court library. *State Library*—The board of commissioners appoints the librarian for an indefinite term. The board of commissioners is composed of three members who are appointed by the governor for a term of six years. The length of service of the present librarian is from 1896 to 1911 and later from 1915 to date. Salary of state librarian, \$3,000. *Supreme Court Library*—The law librarian, who is also marshal of the court, is appointed by the supreme court for a term of three years. The law library is under the direction of the supreme court. Salary of librarian and marshal, \$2,500. P. & A. Code, v. 1: 275, 546, secs. 788, 1491.

Oklahoma: The librarian is appointed by the board of directors for an indefinite term. The supreme court constitutes the board of directors. The function of the library is largely law. The length of service of present librarian is one and one-half years. His predecessor served eight years. Salary of librarian, \$1,500. Laws 1913:327.

Oregon: Oregon has two libraries, the state library and the supreme court library. *State Library*—The librarian is appointed by the board of trustees for an indefinite term. The governing board consists of the governor, superintendent of public instruction, president of the University, libra-

rian of the Portland library association, and one appointed member. The state library, as now constituted, was created by act of the legislature in 1913, which consolidated the miscellaneous portion of the former state library with that of the library commission. The functions of the library are twofold: those of the state library and the former library commission and traveling libraries section. The office of the secretary of the commission was abolished and the duties merged with those of the librarian. The legislative reference and library extension departments are in the state library. Length of service of present librarian is eleven years. Salary of librarian, \$3,000. *Supreme Court Library*—The librarian is appointed by the supreme court for an indefinite term. The members of the supreme court comprise the board of trustees. Salary of the law librarian, \$1,800. Laws 1913:264.

Pennsylvania: The State Library is called the Pennsylvania State Library and Museum. The governor appoints the librarian, with the consent of the senate, for a term of four years. The librarian is ex officio secretary of the library commission and director of the museum. The governor, secretary of the commonwealth and attorney-general are ex officio trustees. The library is of a general nature, including law, archives and a museum. The legislative reference and the library commission (which has charge of traveling libraries) are in separate departments. Length of service of present librarian is nineteen years. Salary of librarian, \$4,500. *Purd.* Dig. v. 4: 4452, sec. 2.

Rhode Island: Rhode Island has two separate libraries, namely, the state library and the law library. *State Library*—The secretary of state appoints the state librarian with the consent of the senate for a term of three years. The secretary of state is ex officio supervising official. The state librarian is director of the legislative reference bureau. Length of service of the present librarian is thirteen years. Salary of state librarian, \$1,600. *Law Library*—The supreme court appoints the law libra-

rian for an indefinite term. The supreme court constitutes an executive board for the library. The length of service of the present librarian is seven years. Salary of law librarian, \$1,600. *Gen. Laws* 1909: 192, 193.

South Carolina: South Carolina has two libraries under separate management. *State Library*—The general assembly elects the state librarian for a term of two years. The governor, secretary of state, and superintendent of education constitute a board of trustees. Length of service of present librarian is two years. Salary of state librarian, \$1,200. *Supreme Court Library*—The supreme court appoints the law librarian for a term of four years. The supreme court constitutes the governing board. Salary of law librarian, \$800. *Code* 1912, v. 1: 255. *Laws* 1915:346. *Const.* Art. 17, sec. 1.

South Dakota: South Dakota has two libraries, the state library being, in fact, the state historical library, of which the secretary and superintendent of the Department of History is the librarian. The state librarian is appointed by the executive board of the historical society for an indefinite term. The legislative reference department is in the state library. The length of service of the present librarian is fifteen years. Salary of librarian, \$2,000. *Supreme Court Library*—The law librarian is appointed by the supreme court for an indefinite term. The supreme court constitutes the library board. Length of service of the present librarian is twenty years. Salary of law librarian, \$1,200. *Comp. Laws*, 1913:168, 848, 849.

Tennessee: The library commission appoints the state librarian for a term of four years. The library commission is comprised of the governor, the attorney general, and the chief justice. The length of service of the present librarian is thirteen years. Salary of librarian, \$1,500. *Code Sup.* 1903:241, sec. 2.

Texas: Texas has two libraries. *State Library*—The Texas library and historical commission elects the state librarian, who is also secretary of the commission, for an indefinite term. The chairman of the

school of history in the state university and the state superintendent of schools, together with three persons appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, constitute what is termed the Texas library and historical commission. The library is of a general nature and includes historical, legislative reference and library extension departments. The length of service of the present librarian is fourteen months. Salary of the state librarian, \$2,000. *Supreme Court Library*—The clerk of the supreme court is ex officio law librarian, appointed by the court for a term of four years. The library is in the charge of a full time librarian, with the title of assistant librarian. His salary is \$1,200. The law library is under the control of the supreme court. The length of service of the present assistant librarian is twenty years. McEachin's Stats. v. 1:625; v. 2, 1989.

Utah: The clerk of the supreme court is ex officio state librarian, appointed by the court for an indefinite term. The library is managed by a board of control consisting of the governor, secretary of state, and justices of the supreme court. The functions are almost entirely law. Comp. Laws 1907:338, 339, secs. 660, 664, 1349.

Vermont: The state librarian is appointed by the board of trustees for an indefinite term. The governor, chief justice, secretary of state, three state trustees and three resident trustees constitute a board of trustees. The legislative reference bureau is independent of the state library except as to approval of financial accounts. The library is of a general nature. The length of service of the present librarian is fourteen years. Salary of librarian, \$1,500. Pub. Stats. 1906: 141, ch. 21.

Virginia: Virginia has two separate libraries under different management. The legislative reference is a separate and co-ordinate department. *State Library*—The library board appoints the librarian for an indefinite term. A board of five directors, styled "The Library Board," is appointed by the state board of education for a period of five years, to manage and direct the affairs of the library. Length of service of

the present librarian is nine years. Salary of state librarian, \$2,500. *Law Library*—The law librarian is appointed by the supreme court of appeals for an indefinite term. The law library is under the control of the judges of the supreme court of appeals. Salary of law librarian, \$1,800. Polard's Code, v. 1: 133, 136.

Washington: There are two separate libraries in Washington. *State Library*—The librarian is appointed by the state library commission for an indefinite term. The library is under the supervision of the state library commission, consisting of the governor, judges of the supreme court, and attorney general. In addition to these there is an advisory board. The length of service of the present librarian is twelve years. Salary of state librarian, \$1,500. *Law Library*—The supreme court appoints the law librarian for an indefinite term. The law library is under the general supervision of the supreme court. The length of service of the present librarian is fifteen years. Salary of the law librarian, \$2,400. Pierce's Code 1912: 2042, sec. 3, 7.

West Virginia: The governor appoints the state librarian for a term of two years. The governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general are trustees. The functions of the state library are largely law. The miscellaneous and general works are in the Department of Archives and History which includes also the legislative reference department. Salary of librarian, \$1,000. Code 1913, v. 1: 158, 159.

Wisconsin: The state librarian is appointed by the trustees for an indefinite term. The justices of the supreme court and the attorney general constitute the board of trustees. The functions of the state library are largely law, political science and statistics. The miscellaneous and general works are in the Historical Society Library. The legislative reference and library extension departments are with the library commission. Length of service of present librarian is ten years. Salary of librarian, \$3,000. Stats. 1915: 221, secs. 367, 368.

Wyoming: The governor appoints the

librarian, with the consent of the senate, for a term of two years. The librarian is ex officio custodian of the historical society and superintendent of weights and measures. The judges of the supreme court have general supervision. The state library is of a general nature. The length of service of the present librarian is three years. Salary of librarian, \$1,500. Comp. Stats. 1910: 177, sec. 386.

Recapitulation

Statistics Relating to State Libraries

States having separate law and miscellaneous libraries:

Ark.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

Colo.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

Fla.—Executive and Legislative Library and Supreme Court Library.

Ida.—State Library and State Law Library.

Ill.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

Ind.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

Mont.—State Historical and Miscellaneous Library and State Law Library.

N. C.—State Library and Law Library.

N. D.—State Historical Society Library and Law Library.

Ohio.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

Ore.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

R. I.—State Library and Law Library.

S. C.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

S. D.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

Tex.—State Library and Supreme Court Library.

Va.—State Library and Law Library.

Wash.—State Library and Law Library.

State libraries whose functions are largely law:

Ala., Minn., Miss., Mo., Okla., Utah, W. Va., Wis.

Supervising boards:

Ala.—Supreme court.

Ariz.—Three members appointed by governor.

Ark. (State)—Under direction of governor.

Ark. (Supreme court)—Clerk of supreme court.

Cal.—Five members appointed by governor.

Colo. (State)—Accountable to legislature.

Colo. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.

Conn.—Governor and two persons appointed by the general assembly. (Custom has selected the secretary of state and a resident judge of the supreme court.)

Del.—Supreme court.

Fla. (Executive and legislative)—Secretary of state.

Fla. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.

Ga.—Governor and supreme court.

Ida.—Supreme court.

Ill. (State)—Governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction.

Ill. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.

Ind. (State)—Board of education.

Ind. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.

Ia.—Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction and supreme court.

Kan.—Supreme court.

Ky.—Secretary of state, attorney general and auditor of public accounts.

La.—Secretary of state.

Me.—Governor and council.

Md.—Judges of court of appeals.

Mass.—President of senate, speaker of house and three persons appointed by governor.

Mich.—Governor and joint legislative committees.

Minn.—Supreme court.

Miss.—Governor, attorney general, and supreme court.

Mo.—Supreme court.

Mont. (Historical)—Five persons appointed by the governor.

Mont. (Law)—Supreme court, secretary of state and auditor.

Neb.—Supreme court.

Nev.—Supreme court.

N. H.—Three persons appointed by governor.

- N. J.—Governor, chancellor, chief justice, attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer and comptroller.
- N. Mex.—Supreme court.
- N. Y.—Regents of state university.
- N. C. (State)—Governor, superintendent of public instruction and secretary of state.
- N. C. (Law)—Supreme court.
- N. D. (Historical)—Governor, auditor, secretary of state, commissioner of agriculture and labor, and superintendent of public instruction.
- N. D. (Law)—Supreme court.
- Ohio (State)—Three persons appointed by governor.
- Ohio (Law)—Supreme court.
- Okla.—Supreme court.
- Ore. (State)—Governor, superintendent of public instruction, president of state university, librarian of Portland library association and one appointed member.
- Ore. (Law)—Supreme court.
- Penn.—Governor, secretary of the commonwealth and attorney general.
- R. I. (State)—Secretary of state.
- R. I. (Law)—Supreme court.
- S. C. (State)—Governor, secretary of state and superintendent of education.
- S. C. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.
- S. D. (State)—Historical society.
- S. D. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.
- Tenn.—Governor, attorney general and chief justice.
- Tex. (State)—Chairman of school of history in the state university, state superintendent of schools, and three persons appointed by governor.
- Tex. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.
- Utah—Governor, secretary of state and supreme court.
- Vt.—Governor, chief justice, secretary of state, three state members and three resident members.
- Va. (State)—Five members appointed by board of education.
- Va. (Law)—Supreme court.
- Wash. (State)—Governor, supreme court and attorney general.
- Wash. (Law)—Supreme court.
- W. Va.—Governor, secretary of state and attorney general.
- Wis.—Supreme court and attorney general.
- Wyo.—Supreme court.
- Librarians who serve ex-officio in other capacities:*
- Ala.—Marshal of supreme court.
- Ark.—Secretary of state.
- Colo. (State)—Superintendent of public instruction.
- Del.—Custodian of state house and secretary of library commission.
- Fla. (Executive and legislative)—Secretary of state and custodian of capitol building.
- Fla. (Supreme court)—Clerk of court and custodian of supreme court building.
- Ida. (Law)—Deputy clerk of court.
- Ill. (State)—Secretary of state.
- Ia.—President of library commission.
- Ky.—Superintendent of public stationery.
- Neb.—Supreme court reporter and clerk of supreme court.
- N. D. (Historical)—Secretary of historical society.
- Ohio (Supreme court)—Marshal of court.
- Penn.—Secretary of library commission and director of the museum.
- R. I. (State)—Director of legislative reference.
- S. D. (Historical)—Secretary and superintendent of the department of history.
- Tex. (State)—Secretary of historical commission.
- Tex. (Supreme court)—Clerk of supreme court.
- Utah—Clerk of supreme court.
- Wyo.—Custodian of historical society and superintendent of weights and measures.
- Librarians who are appointed by the governor:*
- Del., Ga., Kan., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., N. Mex., Penn., W. Va., Wyo.
- Librarians appointed by the secretary of state.*
- La., R. I. (State).
- Librarians appointed by the legislature:*
- Ken., Miss., S. C. (State).
- Librarians appointed by the clerk of supreme court:*
- Ark. (Supreme court), N. D. (Law).

Librarians appointed by board composed exclusively of state officers:

Ala.—Supreme court.
 Colo. (Supreme Court)—Supreme court.
 Ida. (State)—Supreme court.
 Ill. (Law)—Supreme court.
 Ind. (State)—Board of education.
 Ind. (Law)—Supreme court.
 Ia.—Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction and supreme court.
 Mo.—Supreme court.
 Mont. (Law)—Supreme court, secretary of state and auditor.
 Neb.—Supreme court.
 Nev.—Supreme court.
 N. J.—Governor, chancellor, chief justice, attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer and comptroller.
 N. Y.—Regents of state university.
 N. C. (State)—Governor, superintendent of public instruction and secretary of state.
 N. C. (Law)—Supreme court.
 N. D. (Historical)—Secretary of historical society and librarian appointed by the governor, secretary of state, commissioner of agriculture and labor, and superintendent of public instruction.
 Ohio (Supreme court)—Supreme court.
 Okla.—Supreme court.
 Ore. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.
 R. I. (Law)—Supreme court.
 S. C. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.
 S. D. (State)—Executive board of historical society.
 S. D. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.
 Tenn.—Governor, attorney general and chief justice.
 Tex. (Supreme court)—Supreme court.
 Utah—Supreme court.
 Va. (Law)—Supreme court.
 Wash. (State)—Governor, judges of supreme court and attorney general.
 Wash. (Law)—Supreme court.
 Wis.—Supreme court and attorney general.

Librarians appointed by boards composed of state officers and citizens:

Conn.—Governor and two persons appointed by general assembly.

Ore. (State)—Governor, superintendent of public instruction, president of university, librarian of Portland library association and one appointed member.

Tex. (State)—Library and historical commission.

Vt.—Governor, chief justice, secretary of state, three state members and three resident members.

Librarians appointed by citizen boards:

Ariz.—Three members appointed by governor.

Cal.—Five members appointed by governor.
 Mont. (Historical)—Five members appointed by governor.

N. H.—Three members appointed by governor.

Ohio (State)—Three members appointed by governor.

Va. (State)—Five members appointed by board of education.

Librarians appointed for an indefinite term or terms not specified:

Ala.
 Ariz.
 Ark. (Supreme court)
 Colo. (Supreme court)
 Conn.
 Fla. (Supreme court)
 Ida. (State and Law)
 Ill. (Supreme court)
 Ind. (Supreme court)
 Mass.
 Nev.
 N. H.
 N. Mex.
 N. Y.
 N. D. (Historical and Law)
 Ohio (State)
 Okla.
 Ore. (State and Law)
 R. I. (Law)
 S. D. (State and Supreme court)
 Tex. (State)
 Utah
 Vt.
 Va. (State and Law)
 Wash. (State and Law)
 Wis.

Librarians appointed for term of two years:

Ark. (State), Colo. (State), Del., Ind. (State), Minn., Mont. (Historical and Law), S. C. (State), W. Va., Wyo.

Librarians appointed for term of three years:

Me., Ohio (Supreme court), R. I. (State).

Librarians appointed for term of four years:

Cal., Fla. (Executive and legislative), Ga., Ill. (State), Kan., Ky., La., Md., Mich., Miss., Mo., Neb., N. C. (State), Penn., S. C. (Supreme court), Tenn., Tex. (Supreme court).

Librarians appointed for term of five years:

N. J.

Librarians appointed for term of six years:

Ia.

Librarians appointed for term of eight years:

N. C. (Law).

Salary:

Ala.	\$2,000
Ariz.	2,400
Ark. (Law)	1,500
Cal.	3,600
Colo. (Law)	1,500
Conn.	3,600
Del.	1,200
Ga.	1,800
Ida.	900
Ill. (Law)	2,500
Ind. (State)	2,500
Ind. (Law)	1,800
Ia.	2,400
Kan.	2,000
Ky.	1,800
La.	1,200
Me.	1,800
Md.	1,500
Mass.	4,000
Mich.	1,800
Minn.	3,000
Miss.	1,500

Mo.	1,500
Mont. (Historical)	2,100
Mont. (Law)	2,500
Neb.	1,500
Nev.	2,000
N. H.	2,500
N. J.	3,000
N. Mex.	900
N. Y.	5,000
N. C. (State)	1,500
N. C. (Law)	1,500
N. D. (Historical)	1,800
N. D. (Law)	1,200
Ohio (State)	3,000
Ohio (Law)	2,500
Okla.	1,500
Ore. (State)	3,000
Ore. (Law)	1,800
Penn.	4,500
R. I. (State)	1,600
R. I. (Law)	1,600
S. C. (State)	1,200
S. C. (Law)	800
S. D. (State)	2,000
S. D. (Supreme court)	1,200
Tenn.	1,500
Tex. (State)	2,000
Tex. (Supreme court assistant li- brarian)	1,200
Vt.	1,500
Va. (State)	2,500
Va. (Law)	1,800
Wash. (State)	1,500
Wash. (Law)	2,400
W. Va.	1,000
Wis.	3,000
Wyo.	1,500

*Terms of service of present state li-
brarians as far as ascertained.*

Ariz. 1 year.	Ia. 18 years.
Ark. 5 years.	Kan. 17 years.
Cal. 17 years.	Ky. 8 years.
Colo. ... 3½ years.	La. 4 years.
Conn. ... 16 years.	Me. ... 1½ years.
Del. 4 years.	Md. 2 months.
Fla. 14 years.	Mass. ... 7 years.
Ga. 8 years.	Mich. ... 25 years.
Ida. 14 months.	Minn. ... 5½ years.
Ill. 1 year.	Mo. ... 3½ years.
Ind. 10 years.	Neb. 12 years.

N. H. 21 years.	S. C. 2 years.
N. J. 2½ years.	S. D. 15 years.
N. Y. 8 years.	Tenn. 13 years.
N. C. 16 years.	Tex. 14 months.
Ohio 16½ years.	Vt. 14 years.
Okla. 1½ years.	Va. 9 years.
Ore. 11 years.	Wash. 12 years.
Pa. 19 years.	Wis. 10 years.
R. I. 13 years.	Wyo. 3 years.

I hope that this information may be of interest, and that it will convey an idea as to the permanency of library appointments. By comparison, we find that there is a tendency toward longer terms and a greater stability in appointments, and, most fortunately, that politics in the state library is not a paramount issue in many of the states.

Librarianship is more and more being looked upon from the standpoint of qualification and efficiency. We hope the taint of partisan politics will eventually be eradicated from every library in the land, and the standard of librarianship further raised to the point where librarians may command due recognition from the legislatures of the several states and the people as a whole, and receive compensation worthy of the high calling. And after a lifetime of service, they should be retired as befits their station upon a competency sufficient to assure a comfortable old age.

Interesting Library Items

Kentucky: The state librarian is nominated by a majority party legislative caucus and elected by the legislature.

The librarian provides ink and stationery for the use of the public offices at the seat of government. He also is authorized to have water from the Frankfort water works turned into the fountain in Capitol Square!

Louisiana: Before the librarian takes possession of the library an inventory is taken of the books and papers, clearly and distinctly set forth, etc. On the retirement of the librarian from office he is bound to account for all books and

papers which have been mentioned in the inventory and such as may have been received since. Any losses sustained are to be paid by the librarian in a sum not exceeding the amount of the bond, which is \$5,000.

Michigan: Before any member of the legislature or any officer of the State shall receive his pay in full, it shall be necessary for him to obtain an exhibit from the state librarian that he has returned all the books he may have drawn from the library.

Minnesota: The state librarian is the only appointive State officer mentioned in the constitution.

Mississippi: The constitution provides that any woman, a resident of the State for four years, and who has attained the age of twenty years, shall be eligible as librarian.

Missouri: The state librarian shall appoint an assistant who shall perform the duties of janitor for the library.

The librarian reports to the state auditor all books in the hands of the members of the legislature at the close of the session and he shall deduct from the per diem of each member treble the value of said books.

Montana: The law librarian is required to prepare an index to the session laws after each legislative session.

Nebraska: If the librarian allows any person not authorized by law to remove a book from the library, he is liable to pay a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every book. A person taking a book without permission is liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each book so taken.

New Mexico: The librarian is liable to a fine in a sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each book loaned to anyone except to a few prescribed state officers; and the governor is directed to enforce the penalty.

North Carolina: In this state, neither legislative bills nor journals are printed until after the session adjourns.

Tennessee: The librarian is liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for loaning a book to anyone except on a requisition from specially designated state officers.

Utah: The librarian is liable to a fine of from five to fifty dollars for loaning any book to other than a few prescribed state officers. Persons not authorized to take books and violating the law shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each book so taken.

Constitutional Provisions Relating to State Libraries

Colorado: Art. 4. Sec. 20. "The superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio state librarian." Adopted 1876.

Kansas: Art. 15. Sec. 228. "The legislature shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years." Adopted 1859.

Maryland: Art. 7. Sec. 3. "The state librarian shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall hold his office during the term of the governor by whom he shall have been appointed and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. His salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars a year; and he shall perform such duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and no appropriation shall be made by law to pay for any clerk or assistant to the librarian. And it shall be the duty of the legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, to pass a law regulating the mode and manner in which the books in the library shall be kept and accounted for by the librarian, and requiring the librarian to give a bond, in such penalty as the legislature may prescribe, for the proper discharge of his duties." Adopted 1867.

Minnesota: Art. 5. Sec. 4. "He [the governor] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a state librarian." Adopted 1857.

Mississippi: Art. 4. Sec. 106. "There shall be a state librarian, to be chosen by the legislature on joint vote of the two

houses, to serve for four years, whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Any woman a resident of the state four years, and who has attained the age of twenty years, shall be eligible to said office." Adopted 1890.

Nebraska: Art. 6. Sec. 8. "There shall be appointed by the supreme court a reporter, who shall also act as clerk of supreme court and librarian of the law and miscellaneous library of the state, whose term of office shall be four years unless sooner removed by the court, whose salary shall be fixed by law, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars." Adopted 1875.

South Carolina: Art. 17. Sec. 1. "... of which offices any woman, a resident of the state two years, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be eligible." Adopted 1895.

Virginia: Art. 9. Sec. 132. "It [state board of education] shall appoint a board of directors consisting of five members . . . which shall have the appointment of a librarian . . . but the supreme court of appeals shall have the management of the law library." Adopted 1902.

Conclusion

We rejoice in the passing of the antiquated "closed shelf" system and of "service to state officials only." The state library of the future ought to be an institution through which the local communities are privileged to take advantage of the superior opportunities afforded by the state. Likewise, the Library of Congress should (and under the present efficient management it certainly will to the best within its power) supplement the state libraries in similar ways. Great sums are spent for books; and it is morally wrong if they are not made to the fullest extent available and usable. The age demands it and the libraries should be in a position to respond.

Each year we carry back from the conferences new thoughts, renewed resolutions and higher aims. I hope this year will not be an exception. It has been a

great honor and a rare privilege to serve as your president. It has been my purpose to consult your interests and carry out as best I could that part of the work assigned to the presidential office—an office which has been so ably filled by the best librarians of this country.

To the membership I owe a debt of gratitude. As president I have received very courteous treatment and kindly consideration. The faithfulness of our secretary, Miss Elizabeth M. Smith of the New York State Library, deserves mention. She has been kind, enthusiastic and courteous, and her services are much appreciated. I also desire to express my thanks to Mr. John P. Dullard, state librarian of New Jersey, for valuable assistance rendered in making local arrangements.

I bespeak your kindly consideration throughout the conference and thank you for your presence.

President SMALL: The next paper to which we shall have the pleasure of listening this morning is by Mr. Tolman, and is on the timely subject

MOBILIZATION—A NEXT STEP IN THE ORGANIZATION OF A STATE LIBRARY SERVICE

By Frank L. Tolman,

Reference Librarian, New York State Library

It is not often that in a summer resort at which the National Association of State Libraries and the other library organizations with which this association is either officially or unofficially affiliated, hold their annual meetings librarians rub shoulders on boardwalks and on the main streets of the city with men in khaki. It is not often that one finds, as happened to me this morning, on landing from the boat in New York City, one of the main thoroughfares of New York filled with soldiers, and regiment after regiment passing by to the transports that are to take them to mobilization centers in the far south. First came the Seventh

Regiment down the street; followed by the Fourteenth. That was followed by the Forty-seventh Regiment, and that was followed by the Seventy-first. And so all over the state the men in khaki are moving.

It brings certain thoughts to us at this time, meeting as we are a few miles from the New Jersey mobilization point at Sea Girt; and our thoughts are apt to wander across the sea where, two years ago, on a very much larger scale, the same scenes were enacted. Mobilization is a new thing with us. It is not a new thing for the libraries of France, it is not a new thing for the libraries of Germany, it is not entirely novel now to the libraries of Great Britain.

Reading the other day some accounts of the work of French, English and German libraries in that phantom and undiscovered Europe of today, certain new conceptions of the functions of the library and its place in the super-state stuck in my memory. There is, for example, a description of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris deprived of a large proportion of its staff but attempting to meet all its old and its many crucial new obligations, although crippled both within and without—the national library “mobilized at its post” in the beloved city, accomplishing its duty to la Patrie as ably and as honorably as those who left the staff to serve in the trenches. Then there is the testimony from Germany from one closely identified with war library work that books of the right kind are absolutely essential to the morale of the army, as potent as medicine in the hospitals or as woolen socks and cigarettes in the trenches. The production and distribution of books, says the writer, should be organized just as the production of munitions is organized, and not for the army alone but for the nation, whose morale is equally essential to military success. There is that tribute of amused admiration in the London “Times” entitled “Bookworms in war,” which reads in part, “If you happen to care for books it is impossible to get along without them. They are one of those so-called

luxuries more necessary than bread. We know a bookworm in khaki who ordered a private library to follow him to the front, who received regularly from his dealer first editions on approval behind the lines within sound of the guns! Amazing man! Fatal example!"

And astounding are the figures that indicate the affection of those amazing men in khaki for books; for the libraries and private associations at home have furnished to the English army and navy over ten millions of books, pamphlets, and journals representing a permanent sacrifice of four or five million volumes by the country, a voluntary retrenchment by library and booklover far beyond any recommendation of the parliamentary retrenchment commission. "A book for every man in the army and a book for every man in the navy" is the motto of the movement. This reminds one that Germany has organized a special library service designed to mitigate the "monotony and tedium" of life on the submarine in active service.

There is a brief sentence characterizing the larger English public libraries as having changed largely into war inquiry bureaus, frequented for the most part by figures in khaki, serving as local headquarters of relief committees, reserve forces, and boy-scout associations; serving as hospitals, Red Cross stations and recruiting offices.

But perhaps the most perfect picture was that of the great spiritual mother of all Frenchmen, La Belle France, anxious above all else for her children, that they might all know the spiritual inheritance of the ideals and achievements of a great people, that made necessary the supreme sacrifice, and convinced that the Republic would be culpable if it so portioned out the national task that any institution or person should have no share in the common sacrifice, and equally culpable if France neglected to provide a complete chronicle of these epic times—the tale of the birth and crusade of the new France militant. "We should be culpable indeed," writes the minister of public instruction to the librarians of France, "if in a time of national crisis we

neglected the task of collecting and preserving the record of this all-important epoch in our history as recorded from day to day and from hour to hour, in the spontaneous ferment of public discussion and the spontaneous formation of social groups. You all know the unprecedented activities of the press in those first days, the instinctive attempt of the people to adjust themselves to the unbelievable fact. You know that great marshalling of the power of the state, the mobilization military, followed by the mobilization economic. You know how the adaptability of our people showed itself in ready accommodation to trench life—that antithesis to all they had valued in the past. None of these facts should be allowed to perish: the record of any manifestations, however small, of the national spirit, from cartoons to trench newspapers, evidences of calmness or emotion, great or small, with which this nation met the crisis, those days of suspense and of the national transformation, the ushering in of the new era of mobilization, the records of trench life, the narratives of soldiers, the phenomena of economic change, the organization of charities: these are a few of the many aspects of the life of our people in this unique epoch of our history commended to the libraries of France as demanding assembling, logical arrangement and permanent preservation in our libraries. For this task no library is too small and none too large."

The limits of this paper do not permit an account of the transformation of the libraries of Europe under the compulsions of war, or an outline of the history of their mobilization and mustering into a higher service to the state. I have attempted merely to suggest for consideration the fact that the libraries of the nations-in-arms present a new phenomenon—a conception of new library functions and a practice of wider and more essential library activities than are current with us.

I believe it is plainly our duty, in view of this European experience, to ask ourselves searchingly, frankly, as so many industries and institutions in America are do-

ing, whether some equivalent of mobilization is not needed in our libraries.

At the period of the first Taube raids on Paris, enterprising Parisian merchants near the Eiffel tower (the objective of the raids) sold reserved seats on the roofs of the higher buildings to thousands of interested and unterrified onlookers. Many of us in America, from a somewhat safer vantage ground, have gazed in similar spirit on the sublime struggle of the heroic nations.

Now we are turning our thoughts once more to America, not without anxious questioning as to the comparative worth and potency of our instruments of government, our institutions, our industries, and the stuff of our citizens. We look anxiously for evidence of a collective power and a spiritual force in the nation in any measure equal to that shown daily by the chief battling states. We look anxiously for a genius for organization and leadership in our public men, for experimental ability in science and industry, for public spirit, simple living, the instinct for workmanship and some tinge of the heroic in our citizens. Looking into the future, we wonder sometimes as to the importance of the part America is to play in the coming industrial and social war, the new peace for which Europe is now preparing with the same intelligence, courage, and organization that carries on the war today.

"We [the American people]," says Mr. Whitney of the Naval Consulting Board, "are a preliminary experiment on the possibility of operating a competitive nation in a democratic manner, and we don't care enough about it. I hate to see my own country such a trailer as it now is."

"We all see now," says President Butler, "and we know what it means to organize, to mobilize, and to conserve, to develop, to order the resources of a nation. We have seen this accomplished by the heavy hand of the state laid upon the individual institution, the individual human being, the individual industry, and ordering them into place in the great national organization. The great problem before the people

of the United States today, is how to accomplish this end by voluntary co-operative effort of institutions, individuals and industries: how without the sacrifice of the freedom of individual initiative or of our individual liberty, we can organize, conserve, mobilize our national resources, intellect and industries for this carrying forward of a great national purpose and a great national ideal. If democracy fails in this achievement we shall have to resort to the harsh and heavy hand of autocratic government." President Butler has retained in fuller measure than many of us the traditional American distrust of "heavy hand of government" as well as the equally traditional admiration for abstract "liberty"; but he has the merit of seeing clearly the problem of today—the problem of the organization of an incipient civilization—and the merit of seeing with equal clearness the way of our salvation—mobilization.

Our democracy lacks cohesion, effective social nuclei, focal points, centers and organs of state and national assemblage. The task of the day is organization—or reorganization of the national life of the state, reorganization with the attendant elimination of our wholesale waste, the liberation of spiritual forces, the close articulation of social groups and institutions, in short, the refashioning of a democracy into a super-democracy as different from the United States we know today as are the super-states of Europe from the Europe of the Spring of 1914.

A beginning has been made. There has been much discussion recently of the necessity of a "get-together" movement on the part of the hitherto unrelated or loosely related institutions of our national life. The mutual courtship of business and university, the proposed reconciliation of industry and government, the attempts to induce labor to purr and not to spit at the sight of a soldier or a capitalist are cases in point. The really epoch-making attempt along this line is of course the Engineers Committee of the Naval Consulting Board on industrial preparedness. These engineers are asking, as you know,

each manufacturer in the United States to make a careful survey of his plant with a view of determining what essential service he can render to the United States in case of need. Over 30,000 companies have replied favorably, promising definite information and suggestions.

If we as a nation can broaden the scope of such an investigation to include all essential elements of our national life, including schools, libraries, newspapers, agriculture, secret societies, etc., if we can make a national survey or a series of state surveys as a basis for our new society, we shall have done much. I wish here to suggest that our profession ought to have a part in such an investigation, the first phase of which deals rather with strategy than tactics. We must determine in the deliberations of some library general staff our part in the program of mobilization; we must find what essential public service libraries can offer to an organizing democracy, and transform or transcend our library shelves as need may be.

The proposition I have tried to emphasize (that mobilization is a social organization) is meeting a general acceptance from thoughtful men.

The second proposition seriously advanced is that the basis of mobilization, its essential foundation, is research. Says Mr. Whitney, "Research is preparedness—the very best preparedness for national defence. It is the lasting, undeviating factor which has always dominated." That the larger reference libraries are essential instruments of research is generally admitted; but how imperfectly mobilized are we for this service. Not until the library is a real university with special and diversified skill and knowledge in its service equivalent to that of the faculty of a graduate school; not until the specialist instinctively recognizes in the reference attendant a special knowledge of the methodology, literature and bibliography of his subject equal to his own, shall we have done enough.

The older sociologists, in developing an analogy between the structure and

function of society and the living organism, were fond of saying that the library was the organ of social memory, by which they generally meant the organ of forgetting. However useful the function of permanent or spasmodic forgetting may be, such a definition no longer satisfies. Many of us covet for the library a function of public discussion, claiming for the library a determinant part in the forming and reforming of an alert public opinion. For such service there is great need. The events of the last years have shown a certain inelasticity in the American mind, an inability to face frankly unexpected and unpleasant facts. No institution, I suppose, has had to face these facts as constantly as the reference force of our great libraries. The New York Public Library has shown in a peculiar degree those essential characteristics of a mobilized library to which I have referred. It attempts to collect all the important printed material relating to the war. It has not refused to recognize that explosives and military science have some possible relation to American conditions. It has not thought the ferment of American thought as expressed in propaganda and counter-propaganda alien to its spirit. The reference staff in the New York State Library have been almost constantly occupied with similar problems, questions of state military policy, national military policy, furnishing information for the nation-wide debate, distributing throughout the length and breadth of the state material essential to the comprehension of the situation in Europe and America.

I know that many librarians have been reluctant to face the question of war frankly. I know that not all of us have realized what an opportunity has been presented for essential service. But I think it fair to claim that on the whole libraries have adjusted themselves to the war situation more quickly than any other institution. Some historian of the future, writing of this new period of national reconstruction, may delve below the activities of security leagues and navy leagues and political

parties and big business and bear witness that the leaven that leavened the whole lump of our perplexed civilization came from our impartial fact-seeking libraries. I have ventured this prognostication in spite of the fact that our national loaf is still heavy, and our leaven somewhat sour. But it has been done in the hope that librarians may realize that any definition of library service in terms of books alone is futile, and that only as libraries become conscious organs of public discussion and of alert public intelligence and nuclei of wise social groupings, do they measure up to the stature of their high calling.

In approaching the end of the time allotted to me, I find I have been able to give only an introduction to what I was expected to say. I have disappointed our president who looked for an account of our attempt in New York state, through a federation of institutions of learning and the development of inter-institutional relations and loans, to mobilize the intelligence of the state.

I must briefly make good this omission. In New York state all public libraries including the State Library are members of a great alliance or federation of learning, the University of the State of New York. In this federation are approximately 13,000 public schools, 40 colleges and universities, 8 schools of technology, 30 schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and 150 normal schools and colleges and training classes for teachers, nearly 600 libraries and 130 institutions and associations for the promotion of science, literature, art and history.

We are trying to build these thousands of separate monadistic institutions into a real system, a macrocosm, which will offer some real analogy to the brain with its different orders of cells, ganglia, and centers, connected by nerve fibres, thus building a real intelligence organ for the state. In this organization, the State Library has functions somewhat like those of the nerve fibres, comprising connecting tissues and furnishing nourishment. The State Library takes this obligation ser-

iously, and aspires to become in fact the central reference library of the great university system, serving each of the separate institutions according to its need. Some time ago in the handbook of the library we referred to the Education building as the home of the State Library. We hope in a future edition to be able truthfully to say that the home of the State Library is the state of New York, and the Education building its distributing center.

At present each of the thousands of institutions in the University is automatically admitted to library service, including both loan privileges and information service. They become library centers for the local community, serving local needs as occasion may offer. It is hoped in time to have in each of these institutions an accredited representative of the State Library, to ensure that each locality in the state receives efficient library service. We have no designs on the integrity of any local library or school; but we do desire to aid in establishing a standard state-wide library service, adequate to the needs of all classes of institutions, and to all kinds and conditions of our population. To this extent the State Library is mobilizing itself for state-wide service. It may be interesting to add that the State Library has offered to become responsible for efficient library service for the division of New York State troops while on service.

Through press dispatches information has reached this country that the K. Wilhelm Library has been operating for many months an automobile library service to the eastern front. The New York State Library has faith that the time will come when, on every day of the year, on every state road of the state, a considerable part of the load of every automobile and cart driven by the men in the uniform of the United States will be package libraries, books on the march to thousands of mobilization centers in the schools, colleges, and libraries that dot the map of the state.

I desire in closing to quote from a German librarian, who writes of the function

of the library after the war:

"To preserve after the war the magnificent public spirit that characterizes these war years, to strengthen and direct along natural lines the race power peculiar to our people, to hold in check the crude materialism that is the peculiar temptation of a conquering people, to see to it that the intellectual power developed in all classes of our people by the accomplishing of great tasks be not without means of further development and practical application—how can these great national policies be accomplished without the effective co-operation of the libraries?"

In America, the task of the libraries is similar but more difficult. We have not only to preserve, but to create, magnificent public spirit, race power, intelligence, and to direct their practical application. Here again is matter for a board of library strategy!

President SMALL: We thank you very much, Mr. Tolman, for this excellent paper.

Mr. C. H. Gould, of McGill University, wishes to present to us rules of the Committee on Co-ordination.

(Mr. Gould here read the list of regulations for the conduct of inter-library loans suggested by the Committee on Co-ordination of the American Library Association and printed on p. 349 of the A. L. A. Proceedings for 1916.)

President SMALL: Have you any suggestions or questions that you wish to ask of Mr. Gould? If there are none we will ask Mr. Brown, state librarian of Indiana, to give us a paper on "The Literature of Today."

THE LITERATURE OF TODAY

By Demarchus C. Brown,

State Librarian of Indiana

When I received your communication asking me to present some thoughts on the literature of today, two points came to my mind immediately. One was, how do we know whether to call anything literature when it is only of today; how do we know whether it is *belles lettres* or not? And the other point that entered my

mind was this: I have heard an expression or two in recent years to the effect that state librarians were interested in public documents and traveling libraries and in the care of archives to such an extent that they had really forgotten all about books; they were not readers of books, especially books of the day. I do not, myself, believe that. I believe that the time has come, if it has not always been here, when state librarians will read just as much as anybody else. Wasn't it Mr. Dana who said some years ago that the day was coming when librarians would read? And he thought that, I believe, of state librarians just as much as of anybody else.

Now, I take it, ladies and gentlemen, that the state librarians are reading and keeping up with the literature of the day just as far as they possibly can. I see no reason why, when a state librarian must attend to documents in the basement or office work or to some business arrangement with the state auditor, he should not turn from these to a beautiful book and read it. I am very fond of going home in the evening, after doing such work as that, and getting out Housman's "Shropshire Lad," and reading it through.

Is it possible for us to project our minds forward and see what is going to be good literature—*belles lettres* of the future? I do not know whether we can do that or not. We may think now that a book is literature; ten years from now we may not; and I am not sure that it is possible to tell. Therefore state librarians, as well as other librarians, should be fond of what is already known and accepted as literature. Wasn't it Charles Lamb who said, when asked to write for posterity, "Posterity be damned; I am going to write for antiquity." After all, we do like to read what has been accepted as good literature. There is nothing more joy-giving to a state librarian or any other librarian than to sit with feet on the fender and read a beautiful old book, and read it again and again.

I do not agree with one sentence uttered by someone this morning, that the main duty of the library was to purchase just what was asked for. I believe it is as much the duty of the librarian to select, before it is asked for, what may be or what he thinks will be a great work, and what he believes will build up a reference library. That is as much his duty as to purchase what someone has asked for.

Now, if I am expected to say a few words about the literature of today I can sum it up briefly, I think, and give you my idea of some of the things that are appearing at the present time and that may be, I hope, good literature of the future. Possibly I may be able to give you what seems to me, at least, to be a characteristic of a given phase of literature, like the drama, or poetry.

I believe that you will find in the drama what I call the sociological note (I was going to say the pathological note, because, as you know, that does appear in Brieux and even in Shaw, and in Strindberg and many others). It is very noticeable; it brings up the question of our social relations; it is democracy and the drama. That is a very dominant note in drama at the present time. I am perfectly willing to confess—and it is good to confess—that I cannot keep up with all the drama and all the fiction and all the poetry; so I am not acquainted, for instance, with Granville Barker. I know that he has written dramas; but I have not read them. I have read some of Brieux's and have seen the plays. They are not offensive to me, even if they do have this pathological note. I know that "Damaged goods" has shocked the conventions of the good people, or the moral ideas of many of the good people—others are not shocked.

This, then, is a characteristic of much of the dramatic work of the present day. Now, the drama of the present day is not what Corneille's was, not what Racine's was, not what Shakespeare's was. The current drama takes a section of life, a year of a family's life, a number of years

of a family's life, and sets them before us. There is no plan, no plot or scheme; there are no so-called unities, as Aristotle used to say. (By the way, he never did say that.) That is very characteristic; it is a portrayal of what people are doing and suffering and thinking and enjoying all the time and not a development of a character or the building up of a great scheme or a plot with a climax. I think that is largely a feature of the modern drama.

Shaw, at the same time, is a reminder of Aristophanes—a cynic, shall I say a paradox? He wants to puncture the popular conventions. He is particularly fond of slapping England in the face, slapping all of us in the face, about our manner of thinking, our politics, religion, social life; and, by the way, that is good for the people. I think it is capital for any nation to have a man who is ready to do that, just as it is good for us to have somebody tell us that we are utterly wrong, that we don't know what we are talking about; it sets us to thinking and to examining our ideas and our actions. I believe that a man like Shaw, with everything that he writes, long prefaces and all, is a great public teacher, just as Aristophanes was in ancient days.

There are one or two others I can use as examples of the sociological in the modern drama. I fancy you would mention Wentworth's "War brides." It is connected with the war, of course; but it is also a part of life as it is now seen, in Europe especially, and when presented on the stage by Nazimova you say at once that it is a great dramatic success, a wonderful presentation of a phase of life that, fortunately for us, we do not have in this country, but which we can readily understand.

It would be quite impossible, in a few minutes, to cover in the discussion of the literature of today the subject of political science and government. I only want to mention it. It is hardly worth while to give even one or two books, because you may think I have left out other important

ones. The field is a large one, and is very ably covered by writers in this country and in Europe also. It covers such subjects as "American diplomacy," for instance, by Fish; and "Comparative free government," by Macy and Gannaway; "The principles of labor legislation," by Commons and Andrews. I have placed here a book that every American ought to read, especially if he is particularly fond of so-called democracy—Faguet's "Cult of incompetence." It has been out for some years, but is a book belonging to this general field. I recall one section in it that struck me very forcibly. The author attempted to do what people cannot do usually—that is, give a definition of something that will be all inclusive. You all know that is quite impossible. But he does say in his attempt to define democracy as practised in France and this country, that modern democracy is simply a system of electioneering. I thought he hit part of the truth very plainly.

I hardly know what to say about fiction. There is so much of it that is good and so much that is bad that one cannot in a few minutes suggest very much about it. It reminds me of a college boy whom I once knew, who wrote an oration for an oratorical contest and submitted it to his instructor, who frankly said: "Now, you take this oration and put it in the fire." "What's the matter with it?" The instructor said, "I'll tell you what's the matter with it. Did you ever hear of a farmer putting all the oats and the barley and the wheat and the corn and potatoes and everything else in one bin?" "No, I never did." "That is what you have tried to do in this oration. You have them all—liberty, free government, politics, ancient Rome and Greece, the Magna Charta, and the Declaration of Independence—in one oration. Simply get rid of it and write another oration on a single theme."

Now, to talk about fiction would be somewhat like that. There is so much of it, so much that is good and so much that is bad, that one can hardly mention what is worth thinking about.

Russia has come to the fore in fiction, in great fiction, just as she has in music—I was going to say, beyond any other nation. All of you know, of course, Dostoevsky's greatest book, not exactly of today but not by any means old, "Crime and punishment"; and one of Maxim Gorky's that appeared quite recently, "Confessions." This is an interesting book—a study of democracy, a study of the social problem. It is a sort of parable story, in which he is searching for God; and his search is successful. It turns out that He is the people; the people are God. That is the summing up of his wonderful story. You see once again the subject of Democracy.

You have all read (I have not) Alice Brown's "The prisoners," so that you can talk about that better than I can.

I have been very much interested, in recent months, in biography. Maybe my mind is Plutarchian; it runs to the lives of men. I am fond of such writers as Plutarch upon that account. Really great biographers have appeared at this time. I think perhaps the greatest and most interesting is Charles Francis Adams' "Autobiography," which appeared a short time ago. It is particularly good because of the exceeding frankness of it. He criticises his own grandfather, his own father and himself; and you know to criticise the Adams family is—well, it is a crime. But he does it, none the less. He says one thing that I fancy would interest many of you who are particularly concerned with the history of our own Civil War, which is something of a fad of my own. In mentioning the monument to General Hooker in front of the State House in Boston he wonders why any society or any group of men or any state could erect a monument to such a man as General Hooker; and then he says, "The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac (under Hooker) was a place to which no self-respecting man liked to go, and no decent woman could go." For a man to be as frank as that is very unusual; and I fancy that after a while the

friends of Hooker will come to the front. The book is exceedingly valuable. It interests nearly everybody. It interests historians because he wrote so much for the Massachusetts Historical Society; it interests soldiers because he was a soldier; it interests railroad men because he was the founder of the first Railroad Commission of Massachusetts, and was president of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was a diplomat and wrote addresses and papers of all sorts. As an autobiography I do not know anything more suggestive.

I have been attracted by Monypenny and Buckle's "Life of Disraeli," four volumes. It is, as I recall now, the only fair and complete life of "Dizzy." Olcott's "Life of William McKinley," while partisan and rather personal, is of value because it is taken altogether from the original sources. Bradford's "Union portraits" is another excellent volume of biography. Professor Harper's life of Wordsworth, showing Wordsworth from a new point of view, is a critical appreciation of him as a poet. Charles R. Williams' life of Hayes is another excellent American biography.

There are some general books that might be classed in a broad way as literature which are of interest to all. They are so striking that I cannot refrain from mentioning one or two. We are just now talking about Democracy, and I call your attention to Mr. Waldstein, who comes out with a book which he calls "Aristodemocracy." The insistence of the book is that it is the "demos" (crowd) that is the "aristos," not a certain individual. That is an original point of view; and Mr. Waldstein is always original, if nothing else.

Balfour is out with a defense of theism against humanism. I have been particularly interested in the discussion of Dante, because my neighbor and friend, Alfred Brooks, has just issued a book on Dante. You see him from some other standpoint than that of theology. I have always had an idea that Dante and Mil-

ton were responsible for much of our dogmatic theology.

I think it is worth noting that Belgium in recent years has given us two very great writers. We are all quite familiar with Maeterlinck, but we don't know Verhaeren. Verhaeren reminds me a great deal of Poe. He writes in jingles and in rhyme. That is rather unusual in French poetry; but I remember some instances in which he makes words jingle and rhyme not unlike Poe. Verhaeren himself is a poet of outdoors, of the weather and the wind and the trees and the flowers and the roads.

Among these other general books should be listed "Democracy and education" by Dewey; and Vachel Lindsay on the "movies." Lindsay has written a capital book on that subject. And "Feminism" (you are all interested in that) by Mr. and Mrs. Martin. They write somewhat from different points of view, without any proselytizing. They present the question of feminism.

The Russell Sage Foundation is a great producer of literature, and is publishing a vast amount of stuff—I am using "stuff" in a good sense—on sociological problems.

Two other things particularly attract me. The first one I wish to mention is the re-birth of poetry. I have been for the last ten years lamenting the death of poetry; and my good friend, one of the dealers in books in Indianapolis, who has always made fun of me because of this, has told me that there was more poetry sold in the last five years than in the previous twenty-five. But there is a re-birth of poetry all over the world, in America and England, in France and Belgium. The war has brought it out, no doubt. I know the average business man doesn't think much about it. He thinks it is culture and refinement; and he misunderstands culture. He thinks it is a sort of I-don't-know-what, but he doesn't like it, he doesn't care much about it; but nevertheless it is a sign of the spiritual inner man that I believe indicates development and growth among our own people.

Now, by the way, the most noticeable feature in modern poetry is the social element in American poetry to a marked degree. For instance, take Margaret Widdemer's "Factories with other lyrics." I don't know who, fifty years ago, would have thought of writing poetry about factories. And Untermeyer's "God's youth," or his "Caliban in the coal mines" in which he asks God to throw him a star and give him some light in his gloomy workshop. Here is a passage from another:

"Open my eyes to visions girt
With beauty, and with wonder lit,
But let me always see the dirt
And all that spawn and die in it."

He wants to hear music, but he also wants to hear the bitter ballad of the slums.

You are all acquainted with Amy Lowell. Her study of the French poets is valuable. It is critical and appreciative, giving verses of the poets in French and English. She has included the Belgian poet Verhaeren, Paul Fort and others of the French poets.

The English are doing much good work. We all know Rupert Brooke, Katherine Tynan and James Stephens.

There are men and women writing poetry in *vers libre*. I say "poetry" for this reason—that form isn't all of poetry. The spirit, the diction, the creative imagination, these are just as necessary to poetry as form. Poetry isn't rhyme and what we call verses, necessarily. These may form a beautiful element of it; but the other features appear also, so that you will find much poetry in the so-called "free verse."

Now, the tremendous upheaval across the sea has brought out a large number of books, and they are part of the literature of today. The subject is so big that one can hardly touch upon it. There are two or three ways of considering it. First, the technical side, showing the strategical movements—Belloc, for instance; and the letters about the war, as Mr. and Mrs. Gleason's; and the partisan side—you will find much of that; and the diplomatic side, which you will find in many, particularly Stowell. Then you will find another phase,

and that is the personal side, in Bigelow's "Personal memories," in which he speaks of his own experience with the present kaiser; you will get a very severe arraignment, but also a very delightful appreciation of certain phases of the kaiser's life. As a mere suggestion, the famous phrase that the French soldiers around Verdun are singing every day appears in Simonds' collection—"ils ne passeront pas" ("they shall not pass"); it is sung in the French lines from day to day as the struggle goes on.

I have given you just a few suggestions that have occurred to me about the literature of today. I am indebted to you for your courtesy.

President SMALL: We have on our program the report of the Public Archives Committee, by Mr. H. R. McIlwaine, state librarian of Virginia.

Mr. GODARD: As Mr. McIlwaine is unable to be with us tonight, and as it is so late, I would make a motion that the report be read by title and printed in the Proceedings.

(The motion was seconded and agreed to.)

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMITTEE

The following report of the Public Archives Committee of the National Association of State Libraries is respectfully submitted to the Association. It consists of information as to the work done on the archives of the various states and territories of the American Union during the past year, so far as such information has been obtained from the archival workers of the country, in reply to a circular letter sent out the latter part of April by the chairman of this committee, and followed by a second letter in the case of each of those failing to reply in a reasonable time to the first. As heretofore, even the second letter has in the case of some failed to elicit a response. In most cases the letters of the several correspondents have been given either in full or in part, though here and there they may have strayed away somewhat from the subject

of "archives" as the word is usually understood. The report may be looked upon in the main as a newsletter narrating facts of interest occurring the past year in relation to the archives of the country, the parts of the letter having been written by those best acquainted with the facts detailed. As usual, the facts set forth are grouped alphabetically under the names of the states and territories.

Alabama—Up to the time of the writing of this report no detailed information has been received from Alabama. It is taken for granted, however, that work on the archives has been prosecuted along the lines indicated in the report of the Public Archives Committee for 1915.

Alaska—Under date of May 2, 1916, Mr. W. W. Shorthill, secretary to the governor of Alaska, writes in part as follows:

"You are advised that very little of interest has occurred during the past year in connection with the Alaska Historical Library and Museum, of which the governor is the official custodian. Unfortunately, no provision has as yet been made for suitable quarters for this institution, and at the present time its property is stored and cared for in the building occupied by the governor's offices."

Arizona—In a letter dated May 20, 1916, Mr. Thomas Edwin Farish, Arizona historian, gives interesting information in reference to the work in which he is engaged and also in reference to what may in a sense be deemed cognate work to his. He has nearly completed two additional volumes of the "Official history of Arizona" and intends to "continue the preparation and printing of the History until the same is brought down to date." [For the duties of the Arizona historian in connection with the archives of the state, see the reports of the Public Archives Committee for the years 1911 and 1914. Presumably these archives are very largely the sources for the History.]

Arkansas—Under date of June 20, Mr. Dallas T. Herndon, secretary of the Arkansas History Commission, writes:

"Section 5 of the act creating the com-

mission authorizes state and county officials 'to turn over to the commission, for permanent preservation, any official books, records, documents,' etc., 'not in current use'. In conformity with this provision I have the satisfaction to announce that several state departments have turned over thousands of volumes of original records and provision has been made for their storage under the supervision of the commission. We propose gradually to arrange the whole lot of it in such a manner as to render it properly available for consultation.

"The future seems to promise better things, as I see it, from almost any angle at which I view the work of the commission. We have several publications ready for the press which I feel sure will be vastly appreciated. At present, however, we are without the necessary funds to turn out this work."

California—No report.

Colorado—A letter, dated June 1, signed by Miss Alice Lambert, assistant state librarian, is in part as follows:

"A year or more ago I received a request for such information from you, and at that time I went into the matter carefully, and wrote you the result of my investigations. I regret that I cannot at this time give you the date of that letter, as our library has been in a state of supreme disruption, having had nearly one-third of its already overcrowded space taken from it to make room for other departments which thought they needed it more than we, and my letter file for that year has become temporarily lost in the hasty re-arrangement of the books of the library. This library does not have any of the archives on file. So far as I know, there has been no change in the system of caring for them, in the vaults of the various offices."

(The letter referred to above was not received by the Public Archives Committee last year.)

Connecticut—Mr. George S. Godard, librarian, State Library, reports (June 28): Many important gifts and transfers to

the Archives Division have been made. Among these should be mentioned:

All legislative papers prior to 1820, from the secretary of state.

All court records and files prior to 1820, from the clerk of the Superior Court of Hartford County.

Photostat copies of Connecticut Revolutionary records.

The subject, name, and place index covering the original records of Connecticut's part in the Revolutionary war, which has been in progress for two years, has been completed.

Forty-nine of the one hundred thirteen probate districts in the state have deposited their earlier files in the Division of Public Records. These have been sorted, repaired, and made immediately accessible. Various church societies and other semi-public organizations also have placed their records in the library.

Under direction of the examiner of public records, the land records of the several towns are being systematically indexed, standard ink and paper are being prescribed for public records, and new vaults and safes constructed.

Delaware—No report.

Florida—A letter from the Hon. H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state, dated June 20, gives the information that no change is to be reported in reference to the condition of the archives of Florida.

Georgia—Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian, writes under date of June 9:

"In Georgia the state librarian has nothing whatever to do with the archives, which are in custody of the secretary of state.

"During the past year the compiler of state records has issued volumes 23 and 24 of the 'Colonial Records of Georgia,' which were delivered by the state printer to the state librarian for sale and distribution. Vol. 25 is recently from press."

(In connection with the above see the Reports of the Public Archives Committee for 1911, 1914 and 1915.)

Hawaii—No report.

Idaho—Miss Stella B. Balderston, state librarian, writes, under date of June 7:

"The secretary of state has handed me your letter of recent date with a request to reply to same. We have not, I am sorry to say, a custodian for archives, and so far as I know no effort has ever been made to collect history papers and records. This, I think, is a grave mistake; but I trust the time is not far distant when the matter will be taken up by the state."

Illinois—No report.

Indiana—Under date of May 10 Mr. Harlow Lindley, director of the Department of Indiana History and Archives, writes:

"As you already probably know, our Department of History and Archives is provided for by law as a department of the State Library. Because of lack of room it has been impossible for us to give much more attention to public archives than to keep in touch with the situation in the various departments of state. We have not been able to give any attention to local archives so far. Our chief activities have been with state historical material—locating and securing such material and making it available for use. We have secured during the past year some valuable manuscript material as well as printed material.

"Closely associated with the Department of History and Archives is the Indiana Historical Commission, created by an act of the last General Assembly in the spring of 1915. This commission is made the publication agency of the state's historical interests and also is charged with the supervision of the state centennial celebration, which occurs this year. As director of the Indiana Department of History and Archives I am ex-officio member of the Indiana Historical Commission and am also its secretary. We are planning to publish three volumes this year. One of these will be the first volume of a set containing the messages of the governors of Indiana, which are not now in general available. Another volume will be a history of constitution making in Indiana

and will consist largely of original material. The third will be on early Indiana travels. The idea is to make the Indiana Historical Commission a permanent commission whose chief function will be the publication of official and source material concerning Indiana."

Iowa—The Iowa General Assembly of 1915 made the curator of the Historical Department of Iowa custodian of the archives of the state. Mr. Edgar R. Harlan, curator, writes, under date of May 3, that there has been no material change in the administration of the archives the past year but that the methods heretofore described in the annual reports of the Public Archives Committee and elsewhere have been vigorously prosecuted.

Kansas—Under date of June 16, Miss Clara Francis, librarian of the Kansas State Historical Society, writes:

"I am sorry not to be able to report some progress in the archives work of Kansas. We are sorting and arranging as best we can with absolutely no equipment. The demands were so great in the new building, for the library, the manuscript section, the newspaper room and the museum, that the map section and the archives section both suffered. We are gradually getting things into shape in the archives section so that it is possible at least to find things. About two weeks ago the insurance department of the state turned over to us a mass of material and we are now at work sorting that."

Kentucky—Mr. P. F. Taylor, recently appointed archivist in Kentucky, wrote on May 27 that he had not been in office a sufficient length of time to enable him to write a full report of the condition of affairs in his state. He, however, gave no little information of interest. At the time of the writing of the letter he was engaged in saving and classifying a large file of mixed papers which for some years had been lying in one of the cellars of the old capitol. These papers consist largely of the financial reports of various state institutions; but mixed with them are legislative, executive, and judicial papers of

much historical value. From Mr. Taylor's letter it is also learned that the records of the secretary of state and those of the court of appeals are in good condition and that the land office records are fairly complete from 1792 down. There are also in the land office the surveys sent from Virginia to Kentucky when the latter became a state. These number about 16,000, and, though in bad condition from age and want of care, are most interesting and valuable. Mr. Taylor has examined them in order to find which of them were made for the soldiers of the French and Indian Wars, and his list will be published by the Society of Colonial Wars, Kentucky branch.

Louisiana—No report.

Maine—Under date of June 8 Mr. W. F. Livingston, assistant librarian of the Maine State Library, writes:

"Your letter to the secretary of the state of Maine, relating to archives of Maine, has been referred to this library. In reply to your inquiry, the archives of the state have not been transferred to a central depository, but are kept mostly in the offices of their origin. The state house was enlarged in 1910, and since that date some of the archives have become more accessible to historical students. The state library is still limited in its facilities for storing any archives.

"The Maine Historical Society has been printing in its documentary series many original papers relating to the history of the state. The Maine legislature, in 1915 as in previous years, made an appropriation for the purchase of 500 copies of the current issues of each of these volumes for distribution to public institutions within the state, as well as certain institutions outside of Maine. The last volume issued was volume 22, which brings the record down to the period of 1791. The earlier volumes contain papers relating to the first settlements of the coast of Maine."

Maryland—Volume 35 of the Maryland Archives, containing the proceedings and acts of the assembly of Maryland from 1724 to 1726, has been published by the

Maryland Historical Society, the custodian of the Colonial and Revolutionary records of the state. (Information furnished in a letter from Miss Nettie V. Mace, state librarian, dated April 21.)

Massachusetts—The Hon. Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, reports as follows, under date of May 2:

"No enactments have been passed and no publication of early records made or authorized since the last statement furnished by this office.

"The work of making a card index to the valuable Massachusetts archives manuscript collection has been in progress since early in 1915. This index is being made according to the most approved method known to archivists. It will be thoroughly cross referenced, will cover every proper name (persons, places, etc.), and each card will bear a terse yet complete statement of the purport of the document to which it refers. The first group to be indexed consists of ten volumes, entitled 'Muster Rolls Series,' covering the period 1710-1774. The work has progressed sufficiently to elicit commendation, and the index when completed for the different groups of records—letters, military, petitions, etc.—will be invaluable to students and historians.

"There has been no change in the number of clerks employed or in the equipment of the archives division, but it is expected that quarters in the new west wing of the state house will be ready for occupancy in a few months."

Michigan—The third annual report on the Michigan Historical Commission (for 1915) shows that the archival work which it was designed that the commission should accomplish (see the report of this committee for 1914) has not yet been entered upon because of the fact that the commission does not have adequate quarters.

Minnesota—Dr. Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, writes as follows, under date of May 5:

"There does not appear to be anything new to report relative to the Minnesota archives. The inventory which Mr. Herbert A. Kellar was making has been completed and will appear in the forthcoming report of the American Historical Association. The five hundred thousand dollar building for the historical society, to which we hope to have the non-current archives transferred, is now under construction and will be completed in the fall of 1917."

Mississippi—No report.

Missouri—Mr. A. J. Menteer, assistant librarian of the Missouri State Library, writes as follows, under date of June 10:

"The Missouri archives remain in the offices of origin, and so far as I know there has never been any attempt made to have them transferred to a central depository."

Montana—Mr. W. Y. Pemberton, librarian of the State Historical and Miscellaneous Library of Montana, sends the following report, dated April 26:

"No laws have been passed in the last year affecting this library or the archives of the state, and none of the unpublished archives have been printed. The library has made an unusually determined effort to collect historical material during the past year, both that sort which you include in your definition of "archives," and that which is more specifically narrative. The effort has been fairly successful, and among other things we have collected the mining laws of a number of the first districts in Montana, which are rare."

Nebraska—No report.

Nevada—Mr. Frank J. Payne, librarian of the Nevada State Library, writes, under date of April 28, that there has been no change in the past year in Nevada in reference to the custodianship of the archives. Each department has the care of its own records.

New Hampshire—No report.

New Jersey—Mr. A. Van Doren Honeyman, corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, writes, under date of June 20:

"You are correctly informed that Mr.

William Nelson, of Paterson, editor for a number of years of the 'New Jersey Archives' and corresponding secretary of this society, died (in 1914), and I am his successor as corresponding secretary.

"One more volume of the 'Archives' was nearly printed when he died, viz., vol. 28, and since then the society has issued a few numbers of the same, waiting for the state to make an appropriation before getting out the entire edition, which will be issued some time during the year. There were also two other numbers under way at the time of Mr. Nelson's death; one of these, vol. 5 of the Second Series, is going to be printed during the year. The vol. 28 of the First Series will continue the newspaper extracts from October 1780 forward, but we do not know quite to what period.

"There will also be published, by the Society of Colonial Wars, a civil list of New Jersey officials from 1664 to 1800. This was also prepared by the late Mr. Nelson for our society, and is now turned over to the Society of Colonial Wars, because they have made the offer to print it, and it is expected to come out during the current year.

"Our society is also printing another matter which Mr. Nelson had about finished, entitled 'New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes', being an amplification of the footnotes which have appeared in the volumes of 'Archives'. It will be a work of about 250 pages and will be known as 'Collections, vol. 9, New Jersey Historical Society.' We expect to issue this in about a month."

New Mexico—Mrs. Lola C. Armijo, librarian of the New Mexico State Library, repeats in a letter dated June 14 the statement made last year by the Honorable Antonio Lucero, secretary of state, that some years ago the most valuable archives were sent as a loan to the Library of Congress and that they have not yet been returned. Mrs. Armijo gives no information as to the archives that were not sent to Washington, or as to those which have

come into existence since the loan was made.

New York—Under date of June 19 Mr. Peter Nelson, archivist of the New York State Library, reports as follows:

"Since the report of a year ago the only important accession of archives material to the state library has been the records and papers of the constitutional convention of 1915.

"The activities of the state in the supervision of local records have been dormant because of the action of the legislature of 1915 in refusing to grant any appropriation to the Public Records Division, established in 1911, which therefore ceased to exist at the close of the fiscal year last September. This division, the History Division and the State Library were co-ordinate activities under the University of the State of New York, and the only provision for the continuance of the public records work was the addition by the appropriation act of another assistant in the History Division to give special attention to the preservation of public records. Owing to the failure of all candidates at the examination held, no appointment has as yet been made to this position.

The title of the above-named division has been changed to 'Archives and History' and that of its chief to 'State Historian and Director of Archives and History'; the chief archivist in the state library (Mr. van Laer), whose duties for some years have related to the translating and editing of Dutch records, was at the same time transferred to this reorganized division without any immediate change in the character of the work upon which he is engaged. The salary appropriation of 1916 (\$12,980) is one-fourth less than that of 1914 (\$17,380) for the work now grouped within the division.

"As the archives work of the state, aside from that performed by the state library, is hereafter included with the duties of the state historian, mention should be made of the resignation, effective in September, of Mr. James A. Holden, and

the appointment of Mr. James Sullivan to that position."

North Carolina—On a report submitted by Mr. R. D. W. Connor, secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, on May 5, covering the work of his commission for the year ending November 30, 1915, the following statements are based:

The work of restoring, reinforcing, and mounting the historical manuscripts has proceeded satisfactorily, 5715 papers having been attended to. Forty-two volumes of papers were bound, and are now available for use. A total of 2,677 manuscripts were added during the year and 23 maps. A card index was made to twelve of the collections of papers.

During the year the commission issued six printed volumes. One thousand three hundred and sixty-nine additions were made to the exhibits in the Hall of History.

North Dakota—No information.

Ohio—Mr. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian, writes, under date of May 5:

"I regret to say that there has been absolutely nothing done within the past year toward the preservation or care of the archives of Ohio or making them more readily accessible to those interested in them. Interest in work of this kind is at a standstill here, with little prospect of any attempt at a more orderly arrangement in the near future. There is no adequate space available for the work necessary to put the records into accessible shape, and, until additional room is provided by the erection of a state office building, there is little prospect of the accomplishment of anything along this line. There was, however, a law enacted at the recent session of the legislature authorizing the erection of such a building, and it is possible, if the matter is brought to the attention of the governor, that some provision may be made for the proper care and custody of the archives of the state."

Oklahoma—No reply has been received from Oklahoma to the circular letter sent out this year, but Mr. W. P. Campbell, custodian in charge of the Oklahoma

Historical Society, wrote the chairman of this committee on October 28, 1915, a letter commenting on the reply which was sent by the secretary of the commonwealth of Oklahoma to the circular letter of last year and which was incorporated in the last year's report of the committee. Mr. Campbell's letter gives considerable information as to Oklahoma's archives. It appears that the public records of Oklahoma—that is, the state records—are kept in the offices of their origin in safe and ample quarters and that they are accessible to those wishing to consult them. A law was passed some years ago authorizing the transfer of non-current records to the Oklahoma Historical Society, but the transfer was not made mandatory, and, in the words of Mr. Campbell, "coaxing has brought many promises, and—that's all."

Oregon—Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian, writes—letter is not dated—that the archival situation in Oregon is about the same as that described in former years, the secretary of state being the custodian of all records except departmental records and little being done to insure their preservation.

Pennsylvania—From the report of the state librarian, Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, for the year ending December 1, 1915, the two following paragraphs are taken:

"The only casualty during the year was the death of Mr. Luther Rely Kelker, custodian of public records. Mr. Kelker was chosen for the custodianship, upon the organization of the division in 1903, on account of his interest in Pennsylvania history and his familiarity with the muster rolls and marriage records. He assisted in preparing the material for some twenty-eight volumes of archives, including the fifth and sixth series and the indexes thereto. His work had made it possible for anyone to secure records concerning individuals engaged in the French and Indian Wars, the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, in a few minutes' time, when formerly this was a laborious and most uncertain task. He also arranged in books the

papers of the governors and repaired and mounted a tremendous collection of provincial papers. He was neat and accurate in the preparation of his material, and the work done in the division will compare favorably with that of any similar departments in the United States.

"The division of public records during the year has completed the Cumberland County papers in sixteen volumes, the Berks County papers in seventeen volumes, and the York County papers in twenty-seven volumes. Fees for certificates amounted to \$300.22, which has been turned over to the state treasurer. 1,186 letters, many of them requiring extended research, have been received and answered."

Philippine Islands—The following information is taken from a letter of June 14, 1916, from M. de Griart, assistant director, Division of Archives, Philippine Library and Museum:

"During 1915 the number of records classified, in connection with land compositions granted by the Spanish government, is 2426; those relative to shortages and defalcations, 524; those relating to denunciations, 152; and those relative to government property, 400. Indexes for all these documents have been made, to facilitate the search for such as are wanted for the work of preparing official and private reports. Likewise 4278 court records from the abolished audiencia and the courts of first instance for the districts of Intramuros, Quiapo, Tondo, and Binondo of the Spanish government have been classified.

The Division of Archives of the Executive Bureau was in March 1916 consolidated with the Library of the Government, under the name of the Philippine Library and Museum."

Porto Rico—Under date of June 16 Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, historian of Porto Rico, writes as follows, his Spanish being translated into English:

"The archives of this island have undergone some improvement this year in comparison with last year; but not even now

are they just what they should be. In the archives of the general government many packages have been classified, extending from the time of the Spanish domination; but much remains to be cataloged. Without indexes it is impossible to consult an archive. Besides, there is no fit place in the insular government building (La Fortaleza—The Fortress) for the archives in question. They are being kept to-day in a damp, unlighted basement or cellar; and it is necessary even in the daytime to make use of artificial light when going into the room. No matter how much in love with this subject a man may be, he could not remain in such a place longer than one hour at a time. Moreover, he would expose himself to some sort of infection or other there—the air being so excessively impure. Adjoining the office of the government secretary there is a small hospital, which should disappear from this locality. The Catholic Episcopacy should be paid its value, by 'forcible expropriation' (condemnation proceedings) and the building should be dedicated to the general insular archives.

"In the department of the commission of the interior there exist other archives. Conditions there are better than those described above. Whenever I have consulted them, I have been able to derive profit from my researches. Still, even they should be reorganized according to modern methods.

"In the supreme court the best of attention is given to its archives, and improvements in keeping them have been introduced.

"In many towns of this island attention has been turned to the preservation of the local archives. The city of Arecibo has reorganized its department of archives in a thorough manner and has published a good index.

"The archives of the Catholic Episcopacy are also being organized and the collections of papers and records cataloged.

"To this care and zeal in taking care of the general archives of this island, a bi-monthly work—The Historical Bulletin of

Porto Rico'—(*Boletín Historia de Puerto Rico*) which I am publishing at my personal expense, has contributed somewhat.

"I believe and understand that the legislature of Porto Rico is going to make an appropriation for founding the general archives of this island, with the right kind of quarters and an office force sufficient for attending to the work; and that at the end of every period of five years the documents or packages which are not needed in the municipal and central offices, are to be placed amongst those in the abovementioned central or general archives. In other words, this branch of public service is to be made to conform to modern life and to the progress characterizing that life."

Rhode Island—From the nineteenth annual report of the state record commissioner, for the year 1915, it is learned that the customary visits to the several record offices of Rhode Island were made, with special trips as occasion demanded. The year was marked by great efforts on the part of the different towns of the state to comply with the law in reference to the protection of records from fire. Many safes and metal filing cases were purchased. It is also learned that the compilation of Revolutionary records continued throughout the year. Nothing is said in the report in reference to the central archives, but it is presumed that their physical condition, arrangement, accessibility, etc., are satisfactory.

Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, state record commissioner, writes, under date of April 21:

"There has been no new legislation, but upon the completion of the fire protection campaign there will be an attempt made to modify the conditions regarding recording, indexing, and other matters relating to local archives."

South Carolina—No report.

South Dakota—Mr. Doane Robinson, secretary and superintendent of the Department of History of South Dakota, writes, under date of April 24:

"There is no change in the matter of

South Dakota archives since the last report. The archives of Dakota territory were badly kept and much of the valuable matter lost. Since statehood all material has been well preserved and is not yet beyond the capacity of the several offices in which it originated. It is apparent, however, that the time is approaching when a systematic plan must be evolved for the preservation of records. Agitation has already begun for erection of a commodious building for the joint occupancy of the supreme court and the state library with ample accommodation for archives.

"The several counties are provided with fireproof accommodation for their archives to date, and in many of them fine fireproof court houses have been erected with special accommodation for out-of-date records and files. It will not be many years until all counties are so provided. While we have a township system, the county is our really practicable unit. While it is not a matter of law, still the policy prevails of making all new public constructions fire proof. This policy has prevailed for about fifteen years and neither state nor counties longer build otherwise."

Tennessee—No report.

Texas—Under date of June 8 Mr. Sinclair Moreland, state archivist and historian, writes as follows:

"During the past several years the Texas State Library has secured for its archive and history department many rare and valuable letters, documents and various other papers relating to the establishment and development of the Republic of Texas, and also relating to the state after annexation, during the Indian, Civil War and Reconstruction periods.

"In our collection of letters, documents, etc., are to be found the Nacogdoches Archives, Lamar Papers, Reagan Papers, Hunt Papers, Ewing Papers, Butler Papers, Burnley Papers, Yoakum Papers, Fisher Papers, Miller Papers, Lubbock Papers, Sam Houston Papers, David G. Burnet Papers, letters and reports of Stephen F. Austin, diplomatic correspondence

(France, United States, Great Britain, Mexico); consular and domestic correspondence; state, army, navy and colonization papers; transcripts from the archives of Spain, Mexico and Cuba.

"In the archive and history department there are many bundles of miscellaneous papers, which we are now classifying and filing in order. A card is then made out for each letter, document, etc., and filed in due order in the special card index used exclusively for the archive and history department.

"During the past year the state archivist and historian has devoted a part of his time to compiling the governors' messages. The first volume will contain the messages of the governors of Texas from, and including, the Coke administration, to, and including, the administration of Governor Ferguson, the present governor. This volume will be off the press and ready for distribution within the next sixty days.

"This department has been of much benefit to the people of Texas, and, in many instances, to people of other states. Letters and personal inquiries are continually being referred to this department for an answer. In a few instances, controversies over some historical point have been taken to this department for a decision.

"For the keeping and protection of all papers in the archive and history department, we are installing the Art Metal filing cabinets. We find these cabinets keep the papers dust and moth proof.

"During the next session of the legislature, we hope to be able to get a liberal appropriation for the purchase and collection of important historical letters, documents, manuscripts and other papers that are now scattered throughout Texas, and in the possession of private parties."

United States. Library of Congress—Under date of April 25 Dr. Gaillard Hunt, chief of the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress, writes:

"So far as the Federal Government is concerned, the last year has marked distinct progress toward the concentration

of Federal archives in a suitable archives building, for the plans have been made and approved, and it now remains to choose a site and obtain an appropriation for the erection of the building. The attitude of the government departments, and of Congress, toward the project is more favorable than it has ever been."

Utah—No report.

Vermont—Under date of April 24 Mr. E. L. Whitney, assistant state librarian, writes:

"Replying to your circular letter regarding state archives, will say that in Vermont no archives are deposited in the state library. Some are kept in the secretary of state's office and some in the office of the governor. No work is being done on any such material at the present time, altho there is a partial card index of the vital records of the state in the secretary of state's office."

Virginia—During the year the 13th and last volume of the "Journals of the House of Burgesses" has been printed. It contains such papers of the House of Burgesses of Virginia and of the General Assembly as have been found for the period 1619-1659, and a general index to the series of volumes.

A record kept by Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, head of the Department of Archives and History in the Virginia State Library, for the ten months from January through October 1915, shows that in that time Mr. Robinson wrote 1075 letters and prepared 845 certified copies of records of Virginia soldiers—mainly those who saw service in the Revolutionary War. So much of his time was taken up in this work, to the detriment of the archival work of the department, that the Library Board has directed that he be relieved of it altogether. It is at present being attended to by the state librarian and his secretary. Another piece of work on which the archivist has spent much time, taken necessarily from time which otherwise would have been spent in regular archival work, has been the preparation of a monograph to be published as one of the numbers of the

Virginia State Library Bulletin, entitled "Virginia counties: Those resulting from Virginia legislation."

Despite the foregoing diversions of energy, however, the archival work of the department has not been entirely neglected. Whenever possible the head of the department, who as a usual thing is the only worker in the department, on account of the lack of funds, has been given the assistance of other employees of the library, of apprentices in the library and of outside helpers employed for some specific purpose. As a result, the papers known as the "Bounty Warrants," consisting of certificates of service on which were issued warrants for bounty lands to Virginia Revolutionary soldiers (15,162 pieces) have been arranged chronologically and alphabetically and transferred to specially constructed boxes. The whole mass of papers is well indexed. Work of a similar kind is now being pushed on our collection of legislative petitions, probably more than twenty thousand in number.

The General Assembly of 1916 made an appropriation of \$4,000 for the purpose of providing the archives room with metal shelving and filing cases.

Washington—Under date of June 13, Mr. J. M. Hitt, librarian of the Washington State Library, writes as follows:

"Regarding the archives work of this state I am sorry to be obliged to continue the report of last year that we are not gathering and calendaring archives as other states are doing, and as our own law contemplates, because of the lack of funds, and of room in which to care properly for the archives if we had them. Our law is all right, but until such time as the library gets requisite room, filing cases and funds, we cannot do the work contemplated by an archives department. However, we are receiving constantly the unused files of the various state departments and housing them in their original cases preparatory to more systematic work later. No one regrets more our inability to do this work than the writer."

West Virginia—Under date of April 25, Mr. Henry S. Greene, state historian and archivist, reports as follows:

"The law establishing the West Virginia Bureau of Archives and History provides quite comprehensively for the collection, preservation and classification of public records, state papers, documents of the legislative, executive and judicial departments, all valuable papers and documents relating to the settlement and early history of the state; and the statute requires that 'in this bureau there shall be devised and adopted a systematic plan for the preservation and classification of all the state archives of the past, present, and future.' Since the enactment of this law in 1905, progress has been made in gathering up such manuscript papers relating to the settlement and early history of the state as were available. The elaboration of a systematic plan for the classification and preservation of 'all the state archives' has been hindered by lack of suitable equipment and space for the proper accommodation of the material, as well as by lack of affirmative legislation directing the deposit of archival material for preservation in the department. Manuscript records of many of the departments of the state government are retained in the offices of their origin, and this is true of all county records in the fifty-five counties of the state. Nothing has been done toward making any index or inventory of such records owing to lack of funds for this purpose.

"During the past year some progress has been made toward getting the manuscript records of West Virginia military organizations participating in the Civil War ready for publication. Much of this material is now ready for the printer. It is being carefully indexed as rapidly as our resources permit, and will thus be made accessible to research workers in its unpublished form."

Wisconsin—Under date of May 18 Dr. M. M. Quaife, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, writes that the society has during the year made

a number of notable additions to its collections of historical manuscripts but that no state or local archives have been transferred to its keeping.

(Wisconsin has no regular public archives department, but according to law state officers may transfer to the society for preservation records which are not in current use—see Report of the Public Archives Committee for 1911—and many such records have been in fact transferred.)

Wyoming—It is learned from a letter, dated April 26, written by Miss Frances A. Davis, librarian of the Wyoming State Library, that since the preparation of the report on the public archives of Wyoming by Professor James F. Willard (see the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1913, v. 1, pp. 279-317) the material in the vault in the governor's office has been properly arranged. Wyoming has no legislation in regard to the preservation of archives.

H. R. McILWAINE,
Chairman.

President SMALL: Mr. W. G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association is scheduled to give us an illustrated lecture; but as we have met with disappointment in the non-arrival of the lantern, we will have to ask Mr. Leland to give his talk without the illustrations.

THE ARCHIVE DEPOT¹

By Waldo G. Leland, *Secretary American Historical Association, Washington, D. C.*

This is an illustrated lecture without illustrations, so you will have to draw upon your imaginations in order to supplement these unprepared remarks. Because of the lateness of the hour I will endeavor to speak briefly, and for that reason you may perhaps be thankful that the operator

and the lantern have not put in an appearance.

I was to talk on the "archive depot," a term which, like most other terms in the new science of archive economy, requires definition. An archive depot is a place where archives are deposited. It might be a tin box, as it often is; it might be a safe, or a vault, or a section of shelving in a library. The tendency in America seems to be to confide the custody of archives to librarians. It is a practice almost unknown abroad; but, under proper conditions, it seems to be a good practice, and I rather think that when we come to establish the National Archives in Washington the ultimate custody of them will be confided to a librarian. Archives require much the same sort of attention as books; and librarians, it seems to me, should be qualified by experience to care for them. Of course, there are certain distinctions to be borne in mind. Archives are official documents, the records of public action; they are needed by the public offices and are often called for by the courts; if destroyed the loss is irreparable. The first object of their custodian is to preserve them from all destructive forces; the second object is to make them accessible for official use; and the third object is to make them available, under proper restrictions, for purposes of historical or other scientific investigation.

Almost all librarians have a few manuscripts in their libraries, and it is a rather common practice to call these manuscripts "archives," but we must distinguish very sharply between archives and historical manuscripts, because the two are not the same thing. In any public office there are a great many documents going out and a great many documents coming in, and copies of the one and the originals of the other are carefully preserved and filed. All those which are produced in the transaction of public business and which have to be kept in any office constitute the archives of that office.

You can readily see that to understand fully the transactions of a given office you must have the records of those transactions

¹This paper was to have been illustrated with lantern views of state, national, and foreign archives; but owing to the failure of the operator to arrive with a lantern, Mr. Leland spoke extemporaneously. The paper as here printed has been revised by Mr. Leland from the stenographic report.

and have them arranged in the order in which the transactions took place, otherwise you will not have a complete or an intelligible record. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the records of public offices should be kept by themselves, and that other manuscripts of private origin—the records of business houses, correspondence of individuals, etc.—should not be mixed with them. It may be that among the public archives there are documents relating to a certain subject, and that among private manuscripts there are other documents relating to the same subject. The tendency of the librarian, rather naturally, is to place them together; but in so doing he would insert in the public records matter which officially does not belong there and which would be a cause of confusion, because to anyone investigating that subject it would give the idea that those private manuscripts are of official origin, whereas they are not.

That, then, is the first thing for a librarian to remember—that he must distinguish sharply between public archives and historical manuscripts, that he must not mix them. They may be kept in the same building, of course, or in the same room; but they must be entirely separate, both as to location and as to treatment.

To turn now to the subject of the archive depot, it should be considered under two heads, administration and storage. Whether the depot is an entire building or only a part of a building, it naturally divides along these lines.

The administrative part is of course that part of the building, or those rooms, where are the offices of the archivist and his staff, and where the work on the archives is performed. There must be accommodations for receiving the archives when they are transferred from the various offices, for cleaning and repairing them, if there is need of these operations, and for arranging and cataloging them. Then there must be accommodations for the officials who will have to come to consult them, and for students, lawyers, and others, who are allowed to use them in their investigations.

Also there should be a room with photographic apparatus where documents may be copied; and accommodations should be provided for typewriters, so that it may be possible to copy documents on the machine without disturbing other workers. Finally, and this may sound paradoxical, there must be arrangements for the destruction of useless documents. In the course of time many papers accumulate which cease to be of any service in the transactions of business, and which have no conceivable value for historical, legal, or other purposes, and which may be disposed of as useless. The method of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in disposing of such papers is ideal. By means of a machine they are macerated until all writing and signatures are destroyed; then they are placed in a press and baled and finally are sold to the paper mill.

These, then, are the principal features of the administrative part of the depot. As to the storage part, the most important thing is to provide for the safety of the archives and their security against all possible destructive forces, of which there are a great many: fire, damp, dirt, air, excess of heat or cold, theft and vandalism.

When we were making plans for a national archive building in Washington we thought it desirable to make a study of European archive buildings, but I think that we got our best ideas from the modern American library building with its steel and concrete stack.

It used to be thought that great cement or stone vaults afforded the greatest degree of security; and many public buildings were constructed with one or more of these vaults for the preservation of records. Experience has shown that while the vault protects documents against fire, it is generally damp and badly ventilated, and as a place for storing large masses of material it is expensive, wasteful of space, inconvenient of access, and generally unsuitable.

I feel confident that the best storage accommodations are afforded by the modern stack. For the storage of archives the usual type of stack, with its foundations on

the ground, its seven-foot stories, its three-foot or four-foot passageways, its frequent stairs, and adequate electric lighting, measurably approximates the ideal. The shelves should be twelve inches in depth so that they will receive almost anything likely to be placed on them.

As to precautions against fire, there should of course be a fire wall with steel doors entirely separating the stack from the rest of the building, so that the latter might burn down, yet leave the stack standing. The greatest care should be taken to protect the electric wiring, and there should of course be a cut-out outside the stack itself. Heating, lighting, and ventilating are practically solved problems; and so is the matter of cleaning, now that we have the vacuum system.

Such a stack as I have described should be able to accommodate about two cubic feet of archives for every square foot of floor space. At the present day the average state archives bulk perhaps about 10,000 cubic feet, so that they could be accommodated in a five-story stack with floor measurements of 40x25 feet.

When archives are stored in a library there is no reason, of course, why a part of the general stack should not be set apart for them.

In Europe, in the archive buildings of the modern type we generally find that the storage part is in a building by itself, the administrative part in another building, the two being connected by a bridge of one or two stories. We haven't tried that in this country; and in our archives building in Washington the front will be devoted to administrative purposes and the back to storage, with fire walls between the two parts.

There is a type of building which is common in France and England—the small-room type of building. The Public Record Office in London is the best example of this. It has 113 small rooms, with fire-proof partitions. One of every ten rooms is vacant so that when it comes to cleaning (each room being cleaned every ten years)

the contents of the room to be cleaned are moved into the vacant room.

There is one other matter of which I might speak—the receptacle. It seems to me that in Iowa they have adopted the best sort of filing box that I have seen.² It is of binder's board covered with black cloth, and measures about 9" high by 12" inches long and 3" deep. This box opens part way down the front and on the top; and by means of folders which are labelled, as in a vertical filing system, the contents of the box are classified so that on opening the top of the box you readily see what it contains. This system seems to me to be the most flexible and the most economical. Papers are filed flat—which is essential; and there is little, if any, waste of space. The boxes are placed on the shelves as if they were books.

I cannot forego to speak to you for two or three minutes of what we are trying to do in Washington. Of course it is well known to every one here that the condition of our Federal archives is most disgraceful for a nation of our age and size and civilization. Our archives are scattered about among the offices in which they originated, in cellars, in attics, near steam pipes, drainage pipes, water pipes, in sub-basements where in case of heavy rain the water overflows—everywhere except where they ought to be. After twenty-five years or more the friends of the archives in Washington have at last succeeded in getting Congress to authorize a national archive building. We hope that this building will be built near the Library of Congress, which it will approximate in size. Very likely it will be an administrative division of the Library of Congress, which seems to us an excellent arrangement. In it will be brought together all the archives of the government; and then we shall have an unparalleled collection of material relating to American history since the adoption of the Constitution.

President SMALL: I thank you, Mr. Leland, for this splendid talk on archives.

²Designed by Mr. A. H. Davison, Secretary of the Executive Council. A. J. Small.

Mr. LIEN: In view of the fact that we are to have an election of officers, would it not be wise at this time for the president to appoint a nominating committee?

President SMALL: I will appoint Mr. J. I. Wyer, of New York, Mr. C. B. Galbreath, of Ohio, and Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, of New York, to constitute a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws. The Nominations Committee will be Mr. Godard, of Connecticut, Mr. Brown, of Indiana, and Mr. Glasier, of Wisconsin; and on Resolutions, Mr. H. O. Brigham, of Rhode Island, Mr. J. P. Robertson, of Manitoba, and Miss Margaret Eastman, of California; for auditing the books of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. J. Lien of Minnesota and Miss Frances A. Davis, of Wyoming.

I wish to call your attention, since I neglected to do so at the time I read my report, to the length of service of the state librarians who have been longest in office. I find that Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian of Michigan, who has served twenty-five years, is the oldest in service; Mr. Arthur H. Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire, has served twenty-one years, and Mr. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, eighteen years. Mr. Robertson, of Manitoba, is the dean of us all, as he has served for thirty years in the Provincial Library. Mr. Robertson came a long way; we welcome him and we hope he will be with us next year. We thoroughly enjoy having him present, with his words of encouragement.

We will stand adjourned until the next meeting.

SECOND SESSION

National Association of State Libraries.

Parlor, Columbia Hotel, Thursday, June 29, 9 a. m.

The meeting was called to order by President Small.

President SMALL: The hour has arrived when we shall call our final meeting of the National Association of State Libraries. The first number on the program will be the report of the secretary-treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, 1915-16

The financial report for the year is as follows:

Receipts

Balance from 1914-15 as audited	
June 8, 1915.....	\$422.56
Interest on deposits.....	10.94
Dues as follows for 1914-15:	
Alabama state department of archives and history.....	5.00
British Columbia provincial library	5.00
Georgia state library.....	5.00
Hewitt, Luther E.....	2.00
Illinois state historical society.....	7.50
Illinois state library.....	7.50
Illinois legislative reference bureau.	5.00
Iowa state library.....	10.00
Maine state library.....	5.00
Massachusetts state library.....	10.00
Minnesota state library.....	5.00
Mississippi state library.....	5.00
Nebraska state historical society...	5.00
New York state library.....	25.00
Northwestern university law school library	5.00
Washington state library.....	5.00
Wyoming state library.....	5.00
Dues as follows for 1915-16:	
Alabama state department of archives and history.....	5.00
Boston public library.....	5.00
British Columbia provincial library	5.00
California state library.....	25.00
Cole, T. L.....	2.00
Georgia state library.....	5.00
Illinois legislative reference bureau	5.00
Illinois state historical society and library	5.00
Indiana state library.....	5.00
John Crerar library.....	10.00
Kansas state historical society....	5.00
Law reporting company.....	5.00
Machen, L. H.....	1.00
Magee, Alice M.....	1.00
Massachusetts state library.....	10.00
Michigan state library.....	5.00
Minnesota historical society.....	5.00
Minnesota state library.....	5.00
New Hampshire state library.....	5.00
New Jersey state library.....	5.00
New York state library.....	25.00
New York public library.....	5.00
Oregon state library.....	5.00
Pemberton, W. Y.....	1.00
Pennsylvania state library.....	20.00
Pennsylvania legislative reference bureau	5.00
Philadelphia free library.....	5.00
Rhode Island state library.....	10.00
Robertson, J. P.....	2.00

Vermont state library.....	5.00
Virginia state library.....	5.00
Washington state library.....	5.00
Wisconsin legislative reference li- brary	5.00
Wisconsin state historical society..	5.00
Wisconsin state library (part pay- ment)	1.00
Worcester county law library.....	5.00
Total receipts.....	\$781.00

Expenses

J. W. Christie, reporting 1915 con- vention	\$ 15.00
Postage, express, etc.....	21.52
Stationery and billheads.....	11.85
Printing 1915 Proceedings in Pro- ceedings of A. L. A.....	96.00
300 cops. separates of Proceedings.	58.61
40 cops. separates of Archives report	16.50
Rubber stamp (for secretary).....	.50
Envelopes for mailing Proceedings.	1.00
Printing 200 programs.....	4.50
Total expenses.....	\$225.48
Balance on hand.....	555.52
Deposited in Albany County Savings Bank	\$213.94
Deposited in New York State National Bank.....	335.10
Money order.....	2.00
Cash on hand.....	4.48
	\$781.00

Dues amounting to about \$60 remain unpaid. These would further increase the balance, which is large mainly because the Proceedings for 1912 and 1913 are still unprinted.

There are now fifty-one members of the Association, if we assume that the members whose dues are still unpaid intend to renew their membership for this year. The following six joined during the year: Arizona State Library, Wisconsin State Library, West Virginia State Department of Archives and History, Lewis H. Machen, director Virginia Legislative Reference Bureau, Miss Alice M. Magee, librarian Louisiana State Library and J. P. Robertson, Provincial Librarian of Manitoba. The New Jersey State Library, formerly represented by Mr. Dillard as an associate member, has now become a regular member. Invitations to join were sent together with a notice of the Asbury Park meeting and a copy of the Proceedings, to about fifty eligible

members. A summary of the tentative program, also, was mailed to these fifty and to about fifty additional libraries (including municipal reference libraries) which presumably would find it of interest. Twenty-nine states are now represented in the Association, many of them by more than one institutional member; and Canada by the provincial libraries of British Columbia and of Manitoba.

The Proceedings were included in the Proceedings of the American Library Association and were also printed separately in an edition of 300 copies. These were distributed, following the precedent established by the secretary in 1914, two copies to each \$5 member, three to each member paying \$7.50 or \$10 and so on, according to the amount of dues assessed. This is a modification of the original practice of sending one copy for each \$1 of dues paid. There are now on hand 122 copies of the 1915 Proceedings. The Chairman of the Archives Committee ordinarily requires forty-odd copies for distribution to those who co-operate with him in the preparation of his report. This year, through a misunderstanding, separates of the Archives report were printed for this purpose, so that these extra copies remain in stock. It has been customary to send additional copies to members on request, the only rule guiding such distribution being the value to the members making the request. The secretary for the coming year would doubtless be glad to learn whether the procedure followed this year in the distribution of the reports is satisfactory. The secretary regrets to report that the stock of Proceedings of previous years was damaged by water while in transit from California. These earlier numbers though usable are not attractive.

Two committees, the Archives Committee and the Joint Committee on an Official Index to State Legislation, have served during the year.

Sixteen libraries (one of them, Oklahoma, a non-member) responded to the secretary's request with items of news on

state library progress of the year. There were thirteen replies in 1915 and twenty-four in 1914. It would seem that such an annual summary, to be found where it would most naturally be looked for, in the Proceedings of this Association, would be of value. I do not know whether the failure of such a large proportion of the libraries to reply comes from the feeling that it is a useless piece of compilation.

Aside from enlarged quarters, the topics of inter-library loans, legislative reference work and distribution of state publications brought forth the most comment. The establishing of a parcels post for books is responsible for increasing markedly, even to doubling, in several states the number of loans made by the state library to individuals and other libraries. Several libraries report a steady development of their legislative reference departments. Miss Davis reports from Wyoming that she is collecting material with a view to establishing a foundation for a future legislative reference bureau. The legislature of North Carolina established in 1915 a legislative reference library under the appointment and control of the State Historical Commission. In Maine a legislative reference bureau has been made, without legislative action, a part of the State Library.

A brief summary by states of the reports follows. Unless otherwise noted the information is taken from letters of the librarian in charge.

Arizona—From the report submitted by the Arizona Historian to the Archives Committee it is learned that the newly established Bureau of Mines is directed to collect a library and compile a bibliography of all literature pertaining to Arizona mining and geology.

British Columbia—During the past year the 100,000 books and papers in the Provincial Library have been moved into a new and commodious building having shelving to accommodate about 250,000 volumes, with provision for further extension. The collection is so arranged that legislative material and certain Govern-

ment documents are on the same floor as the House of Assembly, with the lobby of which the library is connected by a short corridor. There is also a general collection of reference works covering all subjects. Special attention is being given to the collection of books and manuscripts dealing with the history of the Pacific Northwest. The work of arranging these various collections is in progress. The letters, papers, prints and photographs are being card indexed and placed in vertical filing cabinets. The books at present are grouped chronologically; it is intended to extend the scheme of classification used throughout the library to meet the requirements of the Northwest history section. Bulletins issued from time to time make the resources of the library and Archives Department better known.

Connecticut—The activities of the State Library are arranged under the following divisions:

Supreme Court law library; legislative reference department; department of local history and genealogy; archives department; depository of public records; examiner of public records; depository of Connecticut state, county, town, municipal and society official publications; public documents; library exchange agent for Connecticut state and departmental publications; custodian of portraits of governors; custodian of State Library and Supreme Court building.

Mr. Godard reports that emphasis during the past year has been placed on the Legislative reference, Archives and Public records departments. The activities of the two latter sections are referred to in detail in the report of the Public Archives Committee, p. 507-08.

Georgia—The year 1915-16 has witnessed much activity and creditable progress. The cataloging of public documents of the several states is well under way. The Legislative Reference Department, little more than a year and a half old, and boasting the modest maintenance fund of \$1000 annually has made substantial headway in the indexing of bills of earlier as well as

current sessions of our legislature. Service by mail, heretofore impracticable, has been rendered and many individual loans of printed matter made to members of the legislature, debaters and others. The book fund has been increased \$1000 annually. Additional cases for bound volumes of newspapers have been installed.

Illinois—Mrs. Fowler, assistant librarian of the State Library writes: "We are proud to say that our reference work has more than doubled and the localities reached have increased accordingly. We received no increase in appropriation in 1915 and therefore the staff remains unchanged. Our work of reorganization continues; and we begin to see our way clear to complete the present plans if we succeed in procuring additional room for stacks for which we have appropriation.

The principal change in legislation affecting the library was the transfer of the exchange work from the shipping department of the office of Secretary of State to the State Library. We can now attempt to complete the files of Illinois documents in all the state libraries and shall hope in time to complete our files of documents from other states."

The John Crerar Library reports that plans are now being drawn for a permanent building to be located opposite the Chicago Public Library.

Indiana—With the assistance of the Governor two additional rooms adjoining the librarian's office have been given to the State Library and shelving put in them for the files of newspapers of the state, thus saving hundreds of volumes which were decaying in the basement. There are now on the shelves about 1,500 volumes of bound newspapers.

By a new law the library receives 50 additional copies of all state publications for distribution to libraries.

A third point of interest is that the History and Archives Department has been able, in large measure because of the very great interest in the state's centennial celebration, to do much more work than ever before in collecting and

organizing material on the history of the state.

Iowa—The past year in the State Library has been one of steady progress. Each of the three departments has been making a special effort along the line of filling in gaps and adding new sets; and several rare and expensive editions have been purchased. The Legislative Reference Section, greatly strengthened despite the fact that no special appropriation has been made to carry on the work, is rapidly becoming a valuable adjunct to the State Library.

Manitoba—Mr. J. P. Robertson, librarian of the Provincial Library, sends in reply the library's report for 1915 from which the following abstract is made. The library, now numbering about 50,000 volumes and one of the largest provincial libraries in Canada, is looking forward to proper accommodation in the new Parliament house, to relieve the present cramped condition of its collection. During the year an expert assistant has been secured to classify and catalogue the entire collection. Special attention is called to the Department of Provincial Archives, which has been receiving continued attention since the organization of the library in 1884 and now has a very good collection of old documents, both printed and manuscript. Plans are under consideration for much expansion of this work when the new quarters make it possible.

Massachusetts—The State Library is in the midst of recataloging its book collections in accordance with a resolve of the 1915 legislature. Details may be found in the last two annual reports of the librarian.

The recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the State Library were all turned down by the 1916 legislature. For a time it looked as though all work on the recataloging would have to be stopped. A \$5,000 special appropriation for recataloging, however, was finally secured. The total appropriations for the library amounted to \$32,190 or \$320 less than for the last fiscal year.

No striking changes have been made in

the administration of the library or in the legislative reference service. The demands made on the library by state officials, members of the legislature and the public have been more numerous than ever in the history of the library.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has agreed to bind sets of the Massachusetts Public Documents for distribution to state libraries, the Library of Congress and certain large libraries of the country. The Secretary hopes to make up some sets for the years 1912-1915, inclusive. The Public Documents were last issued in bound form in 1911. It will be necessary for state and other selected libraries to elect whether they will receive the Massachusetts Documents in bound form, perhaps a year after the time of issue, or receive the separate documents as issued. It will not be possible for the Secretary to furnish the Documents in both forms.

Michigan—Mrs. Spencer, state librarian, reports that though there have been no new departures during the past two years, there has been a noteworthy increase in the volume of the library's different activities.

Minnesota—State Library. Mr. Lien, state librarian, writes: The appropriation available for the purchase of books by the State Library was slightly increased at the last session of the legislature, so that the annual appropriation for that purpose is now \$6,500.

There were 2197 volumes added during the past year. Special effort has been made to increase the collection of legal periodicals, and also to complete as far as practicable the sets of state session laws.

Much additional material for legislative reference work has been collected, and we aim to make the library increasingly useful to members of the legislature and others interested in information concerning legislation.

Historical Society. From the 1913-14 report the following notes are taken.

"It is hoped to emphasize especially in the future the collection and care of

manuscript material, the supervision and administration of state and local archives, the publication of original documentary or source material and the diffusion of a knowledge of and interest in the history of Minnesota among the people throughout the state." By its extension work the Society is endeavoring to bring about the organization of a historical society in every county. It is doing everything possible to encourage the introduction of a reasonable amount of state history into the curricula of the schools and to assist in supplying the necessary materials for such work.

The new building will be completed, according to contract, on Oct. 1, 1917.

New York—During the year Mr. F. D. Colson, librarian of the New York State Law Library, resigned to accept a position with the State Court of Claims. Mr. John T. Fitzpatrick, Legislative Reference Librarian, was appointed to the vacant position. His place in turn was filled by Mr. William E. Hannan, formerly assistant director of the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1915 and again in 1916 to make the State Library sole distributor to libraries of all documents, both collected and departmental.

The increase in book circulation among libraries and individuals in this state is the most noteworthy item of news. The number of traveling libraries sent out in 1915 (1,612) was twice as great as in 1909-10. The circulation from the Reference Department from October to June 1916 was over one-third as large again as in the corresponding months of 1915. The greatest part of this increase is due to the development of work with schools. Nearly one-half of the traveling libraries circulated went to schools. Much of the increase in circulation from the Reference Department also is due to the registered teachers' added use of the library since the red tape of guaranties was abolished. In 1915 for the first time an eleven-day library institute for high school librarians

was held under the joint auspices of the School Libraries Division and the State Library School.

Oklahoma—Mr. E. G. Spilman, librarian of the Oklahoma State Library, forwards copy of resolutions in memory of S. O. Daws, State Librarian for eight years, who died on March 23, 1916. He further writes, "The Oklahoma State Library is growing by leaps and bounds, thanks to the wise and timely exchange law enacted by the Oklahoma Legislature and to the activity of the State Librarian in making its provisions operative." It has also provided the law library of the State University at Norman with approximately 1,000 volumes of latest textbooks and reports of state courts. It is badly cramped for room, but commodious quarters are provided for in the new capitol building now nearing completion.

Oregon—Miss Marvin sends for the State Library a brief note of explanation of the inter-library loan system operative in Oregon. Libraries are urged to send all requests to the State Library, which supplies the book from its own shelves when possible and, when not, borrows it from the University Library, the Agricultural College Library or from some other public library in the state. The interchange of books among the smaller libraries, to freshen their collections, is also encouraged. The number of mail order loans has almost doubled during the past year.

The State Library continues to serve as the exchange center for Oregon documents, though this is not now required by law, and is possible simply through courtesy of the departments in supplying publications for this purpose.

Pennsylvania—The report for 1915 of the Pennsylvania State Library calls attention to the fact that the problem of providing for the various collections of the state will soon become a serious one; quarters for 500,000 volumes are asked for. It announces also a cut in appropriations.

Rhode Island—The following statements

are taken from the State Library report for 1915. The past year has been marked by a continued strengthening of the resources of the library and an unusual growth in its book collection, which now numbers 40,000 volumes and is very much in need of enlarged quarters.

The Legislative Reference Bureau has completed its ninth year of activity, under the same administrative policy with which it was begun. The department control and general administrative principles are similar in type to the neighboring states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The bureau has prepared special studies on "Economy and Efficiency Commissions" and on the "Exercise of Sanitary Police Powers in Rhode Island."

Virginia—There has been a noticeable increase in the circulation of books from the Virginia State Library throughout the state of Virginia by means of the parcels post system. With this exception, the work of the library has been about the same as heretofore.

The Legislature passed a bill allowing the Library Board to have printed as a part of its annual report each year between five and six hundred pages of material valuable from an historical point of view; and it reduced the number of applicants necessary to secure a traveling library from ten to five. It also passed a bill giving the library \$4,000 to be expended in furnishing the archives room with metal filing cases. The movement for a new Library and Supreme Court building was unsuccessful.

Wyoming—Miss Davis, librarian of the State Library, writes:

"With a special appropriation of \$3,000 by the legislature we were able to install ten new steel stacks in the library, necessitating the moving and rearranging of all the books. A special appropriation of \$1,000 made for the purchase of law books placed the library on a good financial basis, clearing all back debts. There has been a slight decrease in the law and miscellaneous book funds due to the fact that several large tracts of land have

been sold and the rent stopped, but this money has been placed out at interest and will soon contribute additional funds.

We have continued to collect pamphlet laws as well as duplicate bound volumes with a view to establishing a foundation for a future legislative reference bureau. The outlook for our library is exceedingly pleasant.

The Association is indebted to the New York State Library for many courtesies extended to the secretary-treasurer which have very materially aided her in her work.

ELIZABETH M. SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

June 29, 1916.

President SMALL: You have heard the report of the secretary-treasurer.

Mr. BROWN: I move that it be referred to the Auditing Committee.

(The motion was seconded and agreed to.)

President SMALL: It will be so referred.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

Mr. LIEN: Your committee of audit beg to report that we have examined the accounts as presented by your treasurer, and find them correct, showing a balance as follows:

Deposit N. Y. State National Bank.	\$335.10
Deposit Albany County Savings	
Bank	213.94
Money Order	2.00
Cash	4.48
	<hr/>
	\$555.52

Respectfully submitted,
E. J. LIEN,
FRANCES A. DAVIS.

Mr. DULLARD: I move that the report be accepted, placed on file and printed.

(Motion seconded and agreed to.)

President SMALL: We will now have the report of the Committee on Resolutions, by Mr. H. O. Brigham, of Rhode Island.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Mr. BRIGHAM: The Committee has two resolutions:

"WHEREAS, Mr. Theodore L. Cole, of Washington, D. C., has signified his willingness to prepare for publication a bibliography of American Statute Law, and
"WHEREAS, the Carnegie Institution, through Dr. J. F. Jameson, director of the Department of Historical Research, has expressed its deep interest in this important contribution to American legislation, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the National Association of State Libraries express its sincere appreciation to Mr. Cole for his unremitting interest in this bibliography of legislation and his willingness to place in permanent form his vast store of bibliographical data in this field of research; and be it further

"RESOLVED, that this Association, appreciating the importance of this unique contribution, respectfully urge such action on the part of the Carnegie Institution as will enable the work to be begun at the earliest opportunity, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread upon our records, and copies sent to Mr. Cole and Dr. Jameson."

"RESOLVED, that the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries thank their Joint Committee on National Legislative Information Service for their labors covering many years which have resulted in the publication during 1916 of the "Official Index to State Legislation," an indispensable tool for those called upon to investigate legislative matters and to keep in touch with current legislation in the several states, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that these two Associations thank Mr. F. W. Allen, of the Law Reporting Company, for his constant optimism, wise suggestions and financial aid, without which the efforts of the Committee, in the face of the tremendous difficulties to be overcome, would have come to naught."

(A motion that these resolutions be adopted was seconded and agreed to.)

President SMALL: We will now have the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, of which Mr. J. I. Wyer is chairman.

Mr. GALBREATH: Mr. Wyer is not present, and in his absence I will read the report of the committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The committee begs to submit the following report:

The following amendments are suggested:

That Sections 3, 4 and 5, relating to membership, and Section 6, relating to voting, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3. Regular members. Any state library, or person engaged in state library work, any state historical society, state law library or other library doing the work of a state library, including the Library of Congress, and any legislative reference library maintained in whole or in part by the state, shall be eligible to regular membership.

Sec. 4. Associate members. Any institution kindred in aim and purpose shall be eligible to associate membership, and shall have all the privileges of regular members except those of holding office and voting.

Sec. 5. Honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any annual meeting of the Association.

Sec. 6. Each organization admitted to regular membership shall have one vote through its representative, but any officer or member of such organization may attend the meetings of the Association and share in its deliberations.

That Sections 1 and 4 of the By-laws be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Annual dues of not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars, the specific amount—based upon the number of employees on staff—to be determined by the executive officer of the institution, shall be assessed against each institution of the Association, and shall be due and payable at the annual meeting; provided that the Library of Congress shall be considered *ex officio* a regular member and so not liable for dues.

Sec. 4. Associate members shall pay an annual due of \$2 payable at the annual meeting.

C. B. GALEREATH,

E. M. SMITH,

J. I. WYER, Jr., Chairman.

President SMALL: You have heard the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. There is nothing that can be done at this time, as Section 16 of the Constitution reads thus: "This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the amendments in their final form be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before their final adoption."

This will be placed on file, and the secretary will notify each member of the Association at least one month before the next regular meeting.

We are now coming to the final business of the nineteenth conference of the National Association of State Libraries, and—

Mr. LIEN (interrupting): Before you close I should like to make a suggestion. I don't know whether it appeals to the other librarians, but it certainly does to me. The president's address, prepared with considerable care and after a good deal of work and research—I had the pleasure of examining the document—contains the statistics of the state libraries, the laws governing the state libraries, and a great many other matters of peculiar interest to state libraries from a reference standpoint. Now, it seems to me that that document is worthy of more than just being published in our Proceedings and laid aside. I think it would be wise to have the address of the president, with such changes as he may care to make, printed as a separate pamphlet and distributed among the various libraries. There is information which it would take days to dig out, all put in such shape as to be readily available. If you want to know by what authority state librarians are appointed, their term of office, the governing body—anything of that kind—you will find it fully covered in that report. I do not think it would be a very great expense to have a few hundred copies separately printed.

I move that the paper be so printed and

distributed as a separate document aside from its publication in the Proceedings. I think our funds are sufficiently ample at this time to justify us in doing that, and if it is the sense of the meeting I think it would be a good thing.

President SMALL: You have heard the motion as stated. I feel highly honored by this motion as made by Mr. Lien, in that he considered the paper worth publishing in separate form. I had taken some trouble and pains to compile it, and I heartily appreciate the compliment, or at least the motion, as made on his part. Of course, it is for you to say whether or not it will be worth while, so far as you are concerned. You have heard the motion as stated. Are there any remarks?

Mr. DULLARD: Like Mr. Lien, I had the privilege of looking over this statistical matter; and I think it is very valuable. I assume that the motion will be passed. In case it does pass, I should like to make a suggestion to Mr. Small. I think it would be advisable for him to supplement the information with something like a brief characterization of each state library. Some state libraries are law libraries, pure and simple; some are general, some have a legislative reference department. I just offer that as a suggestion. I think it could be included.

President SMALL: I rather think that is included in one part of this paper. It gives a statement as to whether or not there are separate departments of the library, shows where they have historical work, and so on, so I think that is fairly covered. Have you other additions to suggest? I should be glad to have it made as full as possible.

Mr. GALBREATH: Does it simply cover the law in the case, or do we have information outside of the legal enactment?

Mr. LIEN: The information given takes a much wider scope than would be revealed by the mere reading of the law.

President SMALL: Oh, yes. There are several instances where the law has been construed; from the law I could not understand what the purpose might be. In one

instance it appeared that the term of the librarian was indefinite; but by a rule of the board of trustees the term had been fixed for four years. There were other things of that sort outside of the law. Then I followed up constitutional provisions, found what the constitutional requirement is, and so on.

Mr. LIEN: But it does give the reference to the law, doesn't it?

President SMALL: Oh, yes, references are given where the law may be found, whether it is in the constitution or in the statutes.

Mr. BRIGHAM (of Rhode Island): I am interested in the motion, and pleased to know it has been made and will pass. I am interested in the question because of the peculiar situation in our own state. The law for the creation of the legislative reference department would indicate that the state librarian has nothing whatever to do with it; there is nothing in the law that would even remotely suggest that the state librarian has anything to do with the legislative reference department; but there has been a general opinion rendered by the attorney-general of our state that one person may hold more than one office if he receives a salary for only one, and a little over a year ago I was elected by the board of library commissioners Director of the Legislative Reference Department, with the understanding that there was to be no additional salary. That condition would not be revealed by the reading of either the state library law or the legislative reference law.

President SMALL: I found several instances where, as in your case, an interpretation of the law was necessary to reveal its full purpose or scope.

Mr. BROWN: I should like to ask, if the Proceedings of this Association are to be separately reported and printed in addition to the A. L. A. Proceedings, what would be gained by printing one address separately. We will in that case have three printings. You will have this single address; you will have all the papers read before this Association; and then you will

have all reprinted in the A. L. A. Proceedings. What is going to be gained by having a triplicate printing?

Mr. LIEN: My idea was simply this: The report of the proceedings of this Association is very often simply put aside; and if this report were printed as a separate document under a separate title it would be distributed among the reference pamphlets, and would probably be used by nine persons where one person would otherwise see it. It was not my purpose to distribute only to members. Of course, the Proceedings are distributed only to the members. This was intended for general distribution.

Mr. BRIGHAM: (Rhode Island) As I remember, I think we have a certain arrangement whereby we pay for a portion of the signatures in the A. L. A. Proceedings, and then from them we draw off our own pamphlet.

The SECRETARY: As an affiliated association we can have fifteen pages in the Proceedings. Any pages over that we pay for. Last year we had thirty-two pages in excess. The same printing press strikes off the separates of the Proceedings. The cost last year for 300 separates was \$58.61.

Mr. GALBREATH: I was just going to remark that when this address is put into type for our regular Proceedings it would cost very little to have it run off separately, and in this form it is much more convenient for use in the legislative reference department, because it can be classified according to its subject matter. My understanding is that the expense would be very slight; and I believe it would be well worth printing as suggested in this resolution.

Miss DAVIS: I should like to add a word or two. In Wyoming we haven't had the law changed since territorial days. The judges of the Supreme Court make the rules, and that is why our library work and several other things are confused.

Mr. BROWN: In reference to Mr. Dullard's suggestion I think it would be worth while for this report to show what many of the state libraries do which are general libraries. I do not think you would know

from the law in Indiana that the library covers in a broad sense what is meant by a general library. I think that should be covered; also, such points as the general collection of periodicals, both domestic and foreign, and whether state documents and federal documents are included. For instance, some of the law libraries have documents, but don't have general books. I think it would be a good thing for all those points to be covered.

President SMALL: They are covered partly, not as fully as you have suggested.

Mr. LIEN: My library is also the department of history and archives of the state, and yet the term "general library" wouldn't necessarily indicate that. In order to make this a complete and thorough report this point ought to be brought out.

I had another purpose in view in making this motion. I thought that distributing such a pamphlet quite liberally among others would help to advertise the National Association of State Libraries, and a pamphlet of that kind, bearing our name on the front page, I think would be worth while. I think it would call attention to the work of this Association, to some extent.

President SMALL: All those in favor of the motion signify by saying "Aye."

(The motion was unanimously passed.)

President SMALL: I certainly appreciate your kindness, and feel happy over this action. I will try to make it worth while. I should be glad to have all who are here write me fully concerning the nature of your libraries, and furnish any information that you wish to go into the report. This will save possibly twenty or more letters. I will make the paper as brief as I possibly can and put it out in separate form.

Mr. BRIGHAM (Rhode Island): I hesitate somewhat to mention this matter, but will bring it up as a suggestion:

These two associations are working side by side, in their nineteenth annual convention. I am referring to state librarians and law librarians. I made a brief list of the officers and on checking it up I notice that

the present president of this Association is past president of the law libraries' association, and that among the law libraries' officers are six law librarians and three state librarians, and among the state libraries' one law librarian and three state librarians, or employes of state or law libraries.

We can do much better work if we work together than apart; and I make this merely as a suggestion—whether an organization with a title such as "National Association of State and Law Libraries," having a state section, a law library section, and a legislative reference section, would not be a great advantage.

I have heard in the past few days quite a bit of comment because there wasn't enough attention paid to legislative reference librarians in the program, and some suggestion was made that a conference or round table be held.

I bring this out now, with no intention of either starting a dispute or taking time, but merely present it to the Association as something to think about.

President SMALL: Do you wish to take any action or make any remarks upon the suggestion of Mr. Brigham?

Mr. GODARD: I feel a great deal of the force of what Mr. Brigham says. I remember what force I tried to use with Mr. Small when he felt that he saw the necessity of organizing a separate association for the law librarians. At that time I wasn't very much in sympathy with it; but I do feel that there are questions peculiar to law librarians and questions peculiar to state librarians, and it seems to me now that where state libraries differ so much from each other there are reasons why the two associations should remain separate. We can have joint sessions, and so forth. I heard two people say: "Were it not for the fact that I am an officer of this association I don't think I would be here." Now, anything that does not increase our expense too much and does enable more members to come, and enables us to consider topics which are vitally connected with the asso-

ciation before which they come, should not be done away with.

President SMALL: I would say that it has been my privilege to be president of both associations, and I do really feel, as Mr. Godard says, that there is room for both. At least, there would not be the same freedom if they were consolidated. It seems to me at this time we would better continue separately. We are always willing and glad to co-operate in whatever is the will of the two associations; and I am more convinced than ever of the value of the separate associations, having been president of both, and knowing their functions and the work that is being done by each of them.

Mr. GODARD: May I make one more observation? I think that there is a tendency for national organizations to get nearer together, but as yet our two organizations have not been doing very much work with the American Bar Association, and I think we can get into closer contact with them and get their support along certain lines, if the proposition comes through the American Association of Law Libraries rather than through the state librarians.

Mr. LIEN: I have been rather inclined to feel, as Mr. Brigham has suggested, that we would be just as well off if we joined together in one association. However, with the joint meetings as we have them this year, and the prospect of increasing the number of them, I do not see that it makes much difference whether we are in one association or continue in separate associations and have joint meetings. Our joint meetings are better attended than our separate meetings; and I think that it would be better at this present time to continue in our separate way and get together as much as possible in joint meetings.

Mr. BROWN: May I ask, inasmuch as the legislative reference bureau is separated from the state library, if it would not be a good point to have an organization to which the legislative reference librarians could belong? Wasn't that inserted in the amendment?

Mr. GODARD: I think it was in the old constitution.

Mr. BROWN: I am not ready to offer a motion on the subject. I think the work is being done, and next year we would be together, anyhow.

President SMALL: I do really believe we should lose from our attendance. We can judge from our attendance today, and that at our other separate meetings, that we would suffer the loss of quite a number who would not have the incentive to come here because they are not strictly law librarians. This is merely a suggestion, as I understand it, for future consideration.

We are always glad to welcome new members into our Association. Of course, we are always sorry to lose our old friends; but life and fortune are uncertain. We have this morning one new member, who is here from one of the southern states. I am sure you will all be glad to meet her—Mrs. Moody, the state librarian of South Carolina. I should like to have Mrs. Moody rise and speak a word.

Mrs. MOODY: This is a very unexpected pleasure. I did not expect to attend this meeting when I left my home, but I was in New York and decided to come over. I am very glad to be with you, and hope that next year I shall be able to be with you again.

President SMALL: We are surely glad to have you with us, Mrs. Moody; we are sorry that you were not here for the earlier sessions. And we are also glad to have Mr. Galbreath back with us again. Of course you know he met the fate that some of us do, but was finally restored to his rightful position.

We will now have the report of the Committee on Nominations for Officers for the ensuing year. We will ask Mr. Godard to read the list of nominations.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. GODARD: Your Committee on Nominations is pleased to report the following ticket:

President—John P. Dullard, State Librarian of New Jersey.

First Vice-President—Gilson G. Glasier, State Librarian of Wisconsin.

Second Vice-President—Miss Frances A. Davis, State Librarian of Wyoming.

Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, State Library, Albany, New York.

Mr. LIEN: Mr. Chairman, I move that the nominations be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast the vote of this Association for the nominations named.

The motion was seconded and agreed to, and the secretary cast the vote of the Association for the nominations named.

President SMALL: The officers for the ensuing year are as read.

Mr. Dullard, will you please come to the front?

I welcome you as my successor, Mr. Dullard. I know of no one whom I would like better to have succeed me than the good librarian of New Jersey. I will turn over to you all the rights and prerogatives that have been mine for the past year through the courtesy of this Association. I make one exception, however, and that is the gavel which you presented to me the other day. This shall remain with me as a memento of my year of service. With this exception, the office is yours, and the Association is in your hands. I wish you success, and appreciate your co-operation and support.

Mr. DULLARD: Members of the National Association of State Libraries: This is a very unexpected honor, for which I am deeply grateful. As most of you know, I am rather young in the game, and I feel that if my administration is to be a success I shall have to make up in energy what I lack in experience. I will, however, do the best I can, and will take occasion, as the year goes by, to get into communication with the members of this Association and get the benefit of their suggestions and advice. I thank you very much.

Is there any further question before the meeting?

Mr. SMALL: I know of none.

President DULLARD: If there is no further business, the Chair will entertain a motion for adjournment.

Mr. SMALL: Mr. President, inasmuch as the session is now closing, and so far as I know everything has been attended to, and the members are now ready for their journey to Princeton; I move that we adjourn, or at least until the joint session tonight.

Mr. LIEN: Before that motion is submitted to the meeting I should like to make another motion. I want to move the thanks of this Association to the retiring officers. I am sure that we appreciate their services, and want to express it by a rising vote of thanks.

President DULLARD: You have heard the motion for a rising vote of thanks to the retiring officers. Those in favor of it will please rise.

The motion is unanimously adopted.

(The motion to adjourn being seconded and agreed to, the meeting adjourned.)

SECOND JOINT SESSION

(With the American Association of Law Libraries)

Parlor, Columbia Hotel, Thursday, June 29, 8:30 p. m.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Lien, president of the American Association of Law Libraries.

President LIEN: This is the second joint meeting of our two associations, and as the meeting is being held in the state of New Jersey, and as we have enjoyed so many courtesies from the librarian of this state, I think it eminently proper that the state librarian of New Jersey should preside at this meeting. I should like to ask Mr. Dullard to take the chair.

Chairman DULLARD: I am quite sure, considering the lateness of the hour, that you don't want to hear anything from me, therefore I will restrain myself and refrain from making any speech.

We have the pleasure of having with us this evening Mr. R. H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, whom most of you know. He

is to read us a paper. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Johnston.

THE LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS IN ITS INTER-LIBRARY RELATIONS

By R. H. Johnston, *Librarian*

The Bureau of Railway Economics was founded in 1910 for the purpose of conducting investigations of interest to the railways in common. Its main purpose is to study the economic relations of the railways, to collect information and to publish it in statistical or other forms for the information of the railways, the public and special students interested in transportation. In fulfilling these aims it was necessary to build up a library of railway literature with such collateral material as could not be conveniently borrowed from sister libraries. Under the broad purview of the railway presidents who have directed our work the Bureau has developed into a quasi-public institution made use of by all classes of individuals, business firms and libraries; but in referring to the work we have done in connection with what we wish to continue to do we are compelled to state that the increasing demands from those who sustain the Bureau quite frequently abridge or at least delay undertakings of a more public character.

In building up the library collection it was not our idea that it would be possible even after considerable time to bring together in one library all of the available literature relating to the economic aspects of railway transportation. A large proportion of the literature is found not in treatises but in the so-called ephemeral pamphlet literature, in documents, state and federal, foreign and domestic, and as parts of books on more general subjects. Our first effort, therefore, was to obtain a record of the railway contents of other libraries, both with a view to our own possible needs and also in order to be able to refer investigators in other cities to collections more accessible than our own. This work was originally limited to thirteen libraries and our own in the expectation

that in the larger collections as a total practically all of the railway literature would be disclosed. It was soon found, however, that local material and even material of the most general interest was to be found—sometimes only one or two items—in some of the less extensive collections. The records have accordingly grown by personal visit and by correspondence, so that now we have almost a hundred libraries in our records, including three European libraries: that of the International Railway Congress, from manuscript furnished by the Congress; the library of the London School of Economics, from printed catalogs, manuscripts and correspondence; and the library of the Ministry of Public Works of Prussia, from the printed catalog furnished by that library. Our original catalog was met with most enthusiastic reception in Europe, the Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen making a special article signed by the editor himself who was for twenty-five years the head of the railway system of Prussia. The libraries included are as follows:

**Libraries whose Material on Railways Is
in our Records**

American Antiquarian Society.
American Philosophical Society.
American Society of Civil Engineers.
Amherst College
Bibliothèque de la Commission Centrale de
Statistique, Brussels.
Boston Athenaeum.
Boston Public Library.
Bowdoin College.
Brown University.
Buffalo Historical Society.
Bureau of Railway Economics.
California State Library.
Clark University.
Cleveland Public Library.
Columbia University.
Connecticut Historical Society.
Connecticut State Library.
Cornell University.
Cossitt Library, Memphis.
Dartmouth College.
Denver Public Library.
Des Moines Public Library.
Goodwyn Institute, Memphis.
Collection of Professor Henry D. Gardner,
Providence.
Harvard University.

Collection of James Hillhouse, Esq., New
Haven.
Hopkins Railway Library, Leland Stanford
Jr. University.
Houston, Texas, Public Library.
Illinois State Library.
Indiana State Library.
International Railway Congress, Berne.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Iowa Historical Society.
Iowa Legislative Reference Bureau.
Iowa University.
John Crerar Library.
Johns Hopkins University.
Kansas Historical Society.
Kansas State Library.
Kansas City Public Library.
Lehigh University.
Library Company of Philadelphia.
Library of Congress.
F. J. Lismann & Co., New York City.
London School of Economics, University of
London.
Los Angeles Public Library.
McGill University.
Maine Historical Society.
Maine State Library.
Maryland Historical Society.
Massachusetts Historical Society.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Massachusetts Public Service Commission.
Massachusetts State Library.
Mechanics Library of Altoona, Pa.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
Milwaukee Public Library.
Minneapolis Public Library.
Minnesota Historical Society.
Nebraska Historical Society.
Nebraska State Library.
New Hampshire State Library.
New Jersey State Library.
New Orleans Public Library.
New York Public Library.
Omaha Public Library.
Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Portland, Ore., Public Library.
Princeton University.
Pliny Fisk Statistical Library, Princeton
University.
Bibliothek des Königl. Ministeriums der
Öffentlichen Arbeiten, Berlin.
Ridgeway Library, Philadelphia.
Rosenberg Library, Galveston.
St. Louis Public Library.
Salem, Ore., Public Library.
Seattle, Wash., Public Library.
Spokane, Wash., Public Library.
Springfield, Mass., City Library Associa-
tion.
Syracuse University.
Tacoma, Wash., Public Library.
Texas State Library.

Toronto Public Library.
 Trenton Public Library.
 Tufts College.
 University of California.
 University of Chicago.
 University of Illinois.
 University of Michigan.
 University of Minnesota.
 University of Nebraska.
 University of Pennsylvania.
 University of Toronto.
 University of Wisconsin.
 Vermont State Library.
 Western Reserve Historical Society.
 Worcester Public Library.

By the use of this union catalog we have been able to assist inquirers at a distance, to render available to newspapers and individuals and even to libraries themselves, information contained in the larger libraries which because of their very size has not been treated as closely in indexing as our specially limited scope has enabled this Bureau to do. We have also had the delightful testimony from the librarian of one of the largest university libraries that the printed catalog has been a great saver of time in connection with inter-library loans. We ourselves, while prohibited by our regulations from loaning to individuals, loan freely to other libraries any material which is not irreplaceable.

This work is also made to serve in another field of our inter-library activities. In so far as the subjects undertaken by the Bureau require the collection of material preparatory to a study, lists are compiled in which we embody the information from our bibliographical records. On these lists we indicate the various libraries in which the items included in them may be consulted. We have no means of tracing the extent to which this service is made use of in inter-library loans except that we ourselves are loaning to other libraries material listed as in this Bureau. These lists are distributed freely among libraries except in cases where their preparation is the result of hurried labor. Even in these cases we are quite willing to send out copies when we have an opportunity to make the needed explanations.

It may be of interest, as showing the

breadth of scope of the work of the Bureau of Railway Economics, to submit here a list of the various typewritten, mimeographed and printed lists of references, long and short, which the Library has prepared:

Lists prepared by the library

- Select list of references on industrial accidents in the United States. 6p.
- List of references on accidents on railroads. Nov. 1912. 53p.
- Railroad accounting. Nov. 1, 1914. [Mimeographed] 26p.
- Railway publicity and railway advertising. Jan. 11, 1915.
- Railroads in Alaska. Jan. 12, 1914. 5p.
- Allocation of costs in railway accounting. Aug. 18, 1915. 4p.
- Compulsory arbitration of railway labor disputes. Mar. 31, 1916. 2p.
- Industrial arbitration in Australia and New Zealand. 4p.
- Statements, etc., concerning railroads, of George Roberts Blanchard, 1841-1900. 2p.
- Government regulation of business. 5p.
- Railroad capitalization. 4p.
- Recent articles on the British coal strike and minimum wage, 1912. 1p.
- Railway clearances. Aug. 31, 1915. 5p.
- Color blindness and defective hearing among railway employees. June, 1911. 4p.
- Commerce Court. 5p.
- Railway cost accounting. Apr. 3, 1915. 3p.
- Costs of railway operation. Jan. 28, 1914. 3p.
- Grade crossings on railways. [Mimeographed] 1914. 27p.
- Dining cars and dining service. Aug. 18, 1914. [Mimeographed] 5p.
- Minor economies in railroad operation. Apr. 14, 1914. 2p.
- Industrial insurance and employers liability. Oct. 27, 1913. 13p.
- Effect of European War on railways of the United States. Dec. 30, 1914. 2p.
- Supplementary list. Sept. 30, 1915. 2p.
- Transportation of explosives. May 25, 1915. 4p.
- Express service. 7p.
- Marketing farm products. Mar. 19, 1915. 2p.
- Fast freight lines. Oct. 24, 1914. [Mimeographed] 2p.
- Federal control of commerce and corporations. Sept. 2, 1915. 4p.
- [Supplementary to Library of Congress list published 1913]
- Federal incorporation. June 29, 1915. 5p.
- Statements, writings, etc., of Albert Fink. 1p.
- Railroads and fire losses. 3p.
- Rehearing of the Five Per Cent Case. Oct. 14, 1914. 3p.

- Bibliography of Sir Sandford Fleming. 6p.
Works of Sir Sandford Fleming relating to railroads. 1p.
- Freight. Apr. 8, 1915. 9p.
[Includes Freight, Yards, Terminals, Freight Handling]
- Full crew laws. 1913. 5p.
Printed in Special libraries, June, 1913, p. 121-25.
Supplementary list. Aug. 28, 1914. 4p.
- Minimum train crews and maximum length of trains legislation. Feb. 1, 1915. [Mimeographed] 20p.
Printed in Special libraries, Feb., 1915, p. 25-39.
—Supplementary list. Apr. 10, 1915. 6p.
- Writings of Hiram Glass relating to railroads. 1916. 1p.
- References on Jay Gould. Nov. 20, 1914. 2p.
- Government ownership of railways. Mar., 1913. Printed. 14p.
Revised to Sept., 1914. Issued as Bulletin 62 of the Bureau. 93p.
- Documents bearing on Hepburn rate bill. 5p.
- Interlocking directorates. Oct. 21, 1914. [Mimeographed] 9p.
- Writings of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners. Jan. 18, 1914. 22p.
- Jitneys and jitney regulation. July 15, 1915. [Mimeographed] 11p.
- Railroad land grants. Nov. 29, 1913. 16p.
- Transportation of live stock. Mar. 9, 1916. 5p.
- Recent books on steam locomotives. Jan. 7, 1916. 8p.
- Some references on the Long Island Railroad. Apr. 28, 1916. 4p.
- Railway mail pay. 1911. 5p.
- Locomotive mechanical stokers. July 28, 1915. [Mimeographed] 9p.
Printed in Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine, Sept., 1915, p. 269-74.
- More important writings of Hon. Edward A. Moseley, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1887-1911. 1p.
- General railroad laws of New York State. Compilations. 2p.
- New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Trial Bibliography. Nov. 30, 1915. [Mimeographed] 144p.
- Noise problem on railways. July 7, 1915. 3p.
- Use of oil as fuel for locomotives. May 11, 1914. 4p.
- References on the Panama Canal. 17p.
[Supplementary to Library of Congress list prepared by H. A. Morrison, Jr., 1900]
- Passenger fares:
Two-cent passenger fares. 4p.
Additional references on two-cent passenger fares. Nov. 2, 1914. 5p.
Additional references on two-cent passenger fares. Dec. 22, 1914. 5p.
- References on railway passenger fares. Apr. 1, 1915. 2p.
Maximum railway passenger fares. Apr. 12, 1915. [Mimeographed] 14p.
—Supplementary list, July 29, 1915. 5p.
- Parcels post, 1911. 6p.
[Extension of Library of Congress select list, 1908]
- Relief and pension systems on American railways. Apr. 13, 1914. 4p.
—Revised to Jan. 21, 1916. 9p.
- Periodicals published by United States railways in the interests of their employees. Feb. 29, 1916. [Mimeographed] 2p.
- Physical examination of railway employees. Oct. 12, 1915. [Mimeographed] 17p.
- Pipe lines. Jan. 19, 1915. Memo. list. 1p.
- Railway pooling. Jan. 4, 1915. 8p.
- Public service commissions. May 6, 1915. 3p.
- Public service commissions and corporations. Jan. 3, 1914. 13p.
- Suggested list of works on railways. Feb. 8, 1916. [Mimeographed] 6p.
- Early American railroads and early works on railroads. 6p.
- Development of railways west of the Mississippi River. Feb. 12, 1915. 3p.
- Railway motor cars. Nov. 30, 1915. [Mimeographed] 37p.
Printed in Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine, Feb., 1916:130-32; Mar., 1916:251-56; Apr., 1916:390-96; May, 1916:520-24.
- Operation and maintenance of railways. Dec. 18, 1913. 3p.
- Railway passes. Oct. 4, 1915. 5p.
- List of books on regulation of railroad and public utility rates. Apr. 11, 1916. 4p.
- Effect of regulation of railway rates on the development of railways in the United States. Oct. 21, 1913. 4p.
- Conflict between state and federal regulation of railways. Mar. 25, 1916. 5p.
- Railroads in South America. Mar. 24, 1915. 12p.
- State documents relating to state aid for railroads. Jan. 16, 1914. 8p.
- Railroad taxation. Oct. 23, 1913. 13p.
- Use of railroads in war. Oct. 10, 1914. [Mimeographed] 15p.
Printed in Special libraries, Nov., 1914, p. 134-43.
—Revised to Aug. 2, 1915. [Mimeographed] 34p.
This list was used as a basis for the bibliography in Edwin A. Pratt's "The Rise of Rail Power in War and Conquest," London, 1915.
- References showing comparisons between railways of the United States and foreign countries. Feb. 23, 1915. 9p.
- Railway reconstruction. 2p.

Some references on savings plans for railway employees. Dec. 24, 1915. 2p.

Some references on the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Mar. 31, 1916. 5p.

Regulation of the issuance of railway stocks and bonds. Feb. 17, 1914. 6p.

—Revised list, Feb. 6, 1915. 5p.

—Additional references, Apr. 13, 1916. 2p.

Some references on ship railways. Feb. 19, 1916. 2p.

Sixteen-hour law. Dec. 16, 1915. 2p.

Some references on cost of operating high-speed trains. July 6, 1915. 1p.

Some references on the speed of railway trains. Feb. 28, 1916. 6p.

Subways. Sept. 18, 1912. 6p.

Industrial railways and tap lines. July 10, 1915. 5p.

Use of intoxicants by railway employees. Jan. 8, 1912. 2p.

Railroad terminals. Apr. 1, 1916. [Mimeographed] 41p.

Work done by railroads to increase traffic. Dec. 15, 1915. 4p.

Train loading. Oct. 25, 1915. 3p.

Valuation of railways. 1916. 125p. [Mimeographed]

Locomotive valve-gears. Mar. 24, 1915. 11p.

Printed in Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine, May 1915:509-15.

Select list on relation between railways and waterways as agents of transportation. 1909. 15p.

Railways and waterways. Feb., 1912. 20p.

Western and Atlantic Railroad. 1915. 3p.

Some references on railways and economic development. May 2, 1916. 13p.

Some references on the ownership of railways. May 4, 1916. 4p.

Some references on freight congestion at eastern terminals. Apr. 6, 1916. 5p.

Some references on railway fires and fire losses. June 2, 1916. 3p.

Railway fire protection. May 25, 1916. 2p.

Early history of railroads in Alabama. June 5, 1916. 3p.

Freight handling. June 3, 1916. 9p.

Documents in the New Hampshire Railroad Controversy of 1887. June 8, 1916. 5p.

List of briefs filed in Advanced Rate Case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, I. C. C. Docket 5860 and I & S Docket 333, 1913-1914. 2p.

List of briefs in the rehearing of the case, Oct., 1914. 1p.

List of briefs filed in Western Rate Advance Case, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, I. & S. Docket 555, 1915. 4p.

A third development of very large interest to us, from our records of the railway contents of other libraries is our work with

the library scrap heap. One of the large eastern railways sold its scrap metal for the year 1914 for \$2,157,241.24, a sum less by a million dollars than it received in 1913. We have found much of value in the duplicate collections of other libraries. We solicit from other libraries any and all of their duplicates which relate to railways. In our purchases of lots at auction and otherwise we acquire duplicates of our own. These duplicates we attempt to distribute on open exchange except in the few instances where they have cost us any large sum. The distribution is conducted with a view to localities, relative completeness of sets and relative interest. Our largest distribution heretofore has been of the annual reports of the railway companies, due to the fact that these records are more easily kept up to date than non-serials. It may be readily appreciated that the incorporation of the records of one hundred libraries into our bibliography must take its place with the current demands upon the Bureau. Now that this record is getting more close to date we expect to distribute some thousands of duplicates of a more general and non-serial character. The following table will illustrate the growth of this phase of inter-library work:

Items:	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Sent out	8591	4906	6747	14922	15477	12759
Rec'd	15982	2177	3981	4673	6967	4647

a total of 63,401 items sent out as against 38,427 received from other libraries. The number of items received on exchange which find a place on our own shelves is not now as large as it was in the earlier years; but the placing of material on the shelves of other libraries facilitates inter-library work, promotes the use of literature relating to railways and adds to the general information about railway affairs, which is far from being the matter of common knowledge so generally supposed.

We consider that the information which we furnish to other libraries of the contents of our own library is one of the important aspects of the work we do in common with other American libraries—the furnishing of copy for Library of Congress

printed cards. Through the galleys of the Library of Congress, the records of the depository catalog, and the union catalogs now quite common in the larger libraries, the cards printed for this Bureau come under the eye of students and catalogers.

The Bureau supplies copy to the Library of Congress for printed catalog cards for current books and important pamphlets which relate to transportation and particularly to railways, and which are not already provided with cards. But we make an especial effort to supply copy for books which our records show are contained in four or more other libraries. Cards for certain series, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission accident reports, are supplied to the Library of Congress regularly by agreement and we comply with all requests or suggestions from the Library of Congress that copy be furnished even when the material is in the possession of the Library of Congress. Approximately 1,800 cards have been thus provided during the last four years. About five hundred have already been furnished during the current year, of which, however, only about

four hundred have been so far printed by the Library of Congress.

The Bureau Library does not attempt to take too broad advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Library of Congress to add entries within brackets for headings not used by them. Such entries however as "Railroads—Government ownership"; "Railroads—Financial condition"; "Railroads—Use in war"; and "Railroads—Passenger rates"; we have so added when there seems to be a real need for them.

The Bureau is very glad to respond to inquiries from other libraries. We do not expect to cover the broader phases of railway economics or even those more special aspects which the larger public libraries and the Bibliographical Division of the Library of Congress are handling to a rapidly increasing extent. The special library is intended to supplement, not to supplant, the general library; and there are some of the more minute questions which this Bureau is in a better position to handle than perhaps any other general library. Some indication of the nature of such inquiries may be afforded by the following table:

Inquiries Received by the Bureau of Railway Economics Library from Other Libraries
[Selected chronologically from the Library Log]

Inquiry

Reply

Railway Mail Pay Committee Report and other mail pay material.

List of insurance libraries in U. S.

"Recent periodical article" on railway fuel economy.

Systems of filing & indexing periodical clippings.

Methods of computing earnings of proposed railways.

Panama Canal Act and railroad-owned steamships.

Collections of railway tariffs.

Material on government ownership of railways.

Railway maps.

Fire protection by Monitor hose nozzles.

Train-length limit legislation.

Railroad reports to copy for files.

Transportation of farm produce by water routes.

Rolling stock of Trans-Siberian Railway.

Methods of filing periodical clippings.

All furnished.

List compiled and forwarded.

Found in Railway Age Gazette.

Bureau's system described.

References furnished.

References furnished.

Information as to best collections.

Printed material furnished.

References given.

References furnished.

Memo showing states having legislation.

Copies desired borrowed on inter-library loan.

Referred to waterways expert and references suggested.

Information furnished.

Our system suggested and explained.

Material for article on improvement in transportation since 1891.	References suggested and books loaned to the Library.
Minimum passenger rate laws.	Memo prepared showing states having such laws, etc.
Maximum passenger rate laws.	Memo as in previous inquiry.
References on railway pooling.	List mailed to correspondent as requested.
Trunk Line Committee Publications.	Bibliographical information furnished.
Montana Railroad Commission Reports.	Bibliographical information furnished.
Material on safety first and trespassing.	Printed material forwarded.
Government ownership of railways.	Printed material forwarded.
Railroad reports to be copied for file.	Copies desired borrowed on inter-library loan.
Western Rate Case Exhibits.	Copies secured through Committee.
Conant's testimony in Five Per Cent Rate Case.	Transcript furnished.
Material for use in course on transportation of produce.	Material furnished.
Railway cost accounting and cost of operating high speed trains.	References furnished.
Information relative to Railroad Commission reports.	Bibliographical information furnished.
Transportation of explosives.	References furnished.
Publications of Nebraska Railroad Commission.	Bibliographical information furnished.
Rare government documents.	Borrowed on inter-library loan.
Rare government publications desired.	Copies secured.
Noise problem on railways.	References furnished.
School ticket regulations.	Copy of one road's regulations secured.
Passenger service & rates in U. S. and Europe.	Memo. furnished.
Railway clearance.	References, copies of laws, bills, etc., forwarded.
Electrification of terminals.	References furnished.
Exhibits in Western Rate Case.	Copies secured and forwarded.
Railroad reports to copy for file.	Copies borrowed on inter-library loan.
Traveling railway libraries.	Material sent; referred to other sources.
Copy of rare item desired for file.	Photostat copy secured from New York Public Library.
Methods of increasing railway traffic.	References furnished.
Employees' saving plans.	References furnished.
Minimum railway rates.	References furnished.
Issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.	References furnished.
Recent material on locomotives.	References furnished.
Periodicals published by railway companies for employees.	List furnished.
Addresses of Wilson and Post before Railway Business Ass'n.	Copies furnished.
Railway clearances. Later data than previously given.	Additional references sent.
Speed on American railways.	Table of speed records furnished.
Wig-wag signals at grade crossings.	References furnished.
Pullman sleeping cars.	References furnished.
History of early passenger cars.	Material and references furnished.
Railroads publishing annual reports.	List of such roads sent.

Among the things we are endeavoring to do and in the accomplishment of which we shall have to ask for much assistance from the state libraries is the completion of the record of the documents relating to railways in the states not covered so far in Miss Hasse's monumental work. It has already happened that among our miscellaneous accessions there have appeared documents copies of which were not in the files of the state library concerned because not printed in the jumbo set. While we do not find these things in the ground covered by Miss Hasse we have been able at times to advise her that an item marked "not seen" has strayed into our collection. Until the happy time arrives when Miss Hasse shall have covered the entire list of states we have some hope that our work in this field with the co-operation of the state libraries may prove of mutual advantage.

In a small way the Bureau Library is now calling the attention of the librarians of some of the special libraries to titles relating to their field which crop up within our own. Such matters as fire losses, banking questions, street railway questions such as the jitney matter, telephone and telegraph operation of trains, occur in the railway technical literature and might fail to meet the eye of those very much interested in them. We would be glad to extend this service. Of course it is part of our regular duty to notify railway folk of articles of particular interest in their line of investigation.

Printed cards fill but a minor part of our needs. For magazine articles and a large number of our pamphlets we are thrown on our own resources. Because of our need for a large number of cards to represent the varied aspects of these articles and pamphlets we have adopted the Belknap Tag and Label Addresser for printing these cards. The stencils used in the addresser will take in nine lines of seven words each. They are prepared Japanese Silk Fiber, readily cut on any standard typewriter. The printing is made by placing the stencil in the addresser and running an inked rubber roller over it as

many times as we need copies. The stencil can then be filed for further use. It is our idea that as the Library of Congress will not be printing cards for magazine articles and analytics for a long time to come, our work in cataloging the contents of the railway periodicals such as the Railway Age Gazette and its predecessors, the Railway Review, the Railway World and its predecessor, might be made available to other libraries if the extra cost of printing and distributing the cards were met by them. It would be our idea to add the railway articles in the files of the general magazines such as the North American Review, which even if indexed in Poole are not so indexed as to give all of the information of interest to the special student. It would also be our idea to distribute cards for currently received material not found important enough to be included in the Library of Congress or John Crerar printed cards.

However halting it may be in its methods the object of the library of the Bureau of Railway Economics is to be as helpful to other libraries as its scope and facilities will allow; and we will welcome any suggestions that will help us to further this object.

Chairman DULLARD: We have all been very much instructed by Mr. Johnston's very excellent paper. I should like to call attention to the part where he asks the co-operation of state librarians in the matter of furnishing him from their duplicate copies such material as he may not have.

I do not know whether anybody here would like to ask Mr. Johnston any questions. I am quite sure he would be perfectly willing to answer them.

QUESTION: Mr. Johnston, do you cover canals?

Mr. JOHNSTON: Only in the case of canals such as the Delaware and Hudson Canal, that have grown into railways.

Chairman DULLARD: We have with us this evening Miss Joanna G. Strange, who is to give us a paper on "Library By-Products." I have the pleasure of presenting Miss Strange.

LIBRARY BY-PRODUCTS**By Joanna Gleed Strange,***New York Public Library*

Not so very long ago there came into a certain library reference department a tall, white-haired, sharp-eyed business man. He stated his wants, and while waiting for his books he explained that this was his first visit to the library. He had never come before because he had books enough in his own private library. But today he wanted some specific information, having to do with oil fields in a certain country, which he had been unable to find. It was the library's indexes and system he really wanted more than the books or magazines, he said. The books he could buy if necessary, when he knew what to buy.

The reference work being "slack" just then, and the assistant friendly, he continued to talk. The only other public library he had ever used was one in a small town in New England—twenty years ago. It had been in charge of the milliner. He smiled as he looked about the big room, with its card files and rows of labeled books. "There's certainly a difference. She kept the library all mixed up with the hats and feathers, and sometimes you had to wait for your book till she made change for Mrs. Jones, or sewed the daisies in with the lilacs on Jennie Smith's Sunday bonnet. I wasn't a business expert in those days and it didn't bother me." He laughed. "Now my job is applying modern business methods to old fashioned firms. Some time I am coming in to check up this library and see if my rules apply here as well as to Armstrong's factory over the way. It would be an interesting experiment."

I don't know whether he ever came. I do know he was using in his expert work many library methods—whether he realized it himself or not. And I also feel sure that if he came to us with his business tests, most of our libraries, in spite of their modern methods and trained workers, would fall short—for there is not enough business organization in our libraries today. If it were possible to rate all of our processes in

dollars and cents, we would find, I am sure, a staggering amount of funds wasted. Because we cannot see our profits and losses, in the actual "coin of the realm," because we cannot balance our books and know our exact standing, there is much that is wasteful in our methods.

Now suppose, for argument, our libraries were commercialized. Suppose every library had a rival or two or three in town, each working to "sell" more of its stock in trade than the others. What would happen? Our library buildings would cease to be, as is often the case, architectural wonders only, whether viewed from the outside or the inside. The business house desiring to grow and succeed, builds with an eye to the comfort of its patrons, and the library desiring the same progress must be one whose accessibility is all it should be, whose elevators always run, whose clocks are in sight, whose telephones are available to the public, whose book carriers are to be depended upon, whose catalogs are convenient and whose stock is arranged for speedy distribution. It must have a building with room enough and light enough and heat enough and quiet enough, and with all these, rest rooms and lunch rooms and writing rooms for its readers, besides sufficient stock to sell, with salesmen who know the business and have the ability to read the minds, characters, tempers and peculiarities of their patrons.

If our libraries were managed on an efficiency basis there are many things we would do besides make our buildings more convenient. We would apply more business sense to our book stock. The smaller libraries would buy better. They would borrow more from state libraries and library commissions. They would make better use of available documents. They would make the most of their records. They would advertise systematically. They would employ with a better eye to the selling ability of their employees. They would "speed up" in many ways, and they would utilize their *waste*, forming therefrom such by-products as would double their own output. And it is about these

by-products or waste-products I want to talk.

Not so very long ago I heard a librarian, speaking of advertising, say, "I don't believe in it. It's too commercial. Libraries should not be put on that basis. The library system as it is seems quite satisfactory—why change? Libraries are different." Why are they different? Churches advertise. Boards of health advertise. Why should libraries arbitrarily do just as they always have done? Her reason why reminds me of a small boy's reason for believing in peace. He came to the library for material on a debate against war; and he was so insistent himself that peace was right and war and preparedness for war were wrong that the children's librarian said to him, "I believe as you do, Henry, that war is wrong; but what have you against preparedness? Why do you not believe in it? What is your reason?"

"Well, you see," Henry explained eagerly, "It means a great lot of tiresome old training and obeying someone else and all that, and if a feller's nose itches, he's just gotta stand there and leave it itch. He doesn't scratch. You bet I believe in peace."

Perhaps there are other librarians who would say they do not believe in business organization in libraries. Perhaps there are some who believe that as their libraries are being administered now, all their wastes are being utilized. But, it seems to me that until co-operation between libraries is a science, not just a word with a vague meaning, until we create library visions that reach beyond the obvious work right under our noses, until we apply business sense and methods in utilizing our waste, it is impossible that there can be the full development of our by-products. One library can accomplish but little alone.

Not being on a dollars and cents basis, not having the stimulus of actual competition, we are slower in realizing our losses. We reckon our profits by circulation, by the proportion of classed books to fiction our clients use, by the quality of readers we are able to draw to our libraries, by their satisfaction in what they receive,

by our reference statistics and by our *feeling* that we are making things grow. We are very prone to keep on, year after year, satisfied with a normal increase in readers, now and then adding some special line to our goods, and always bewailing the fact that there is not enough money for more branches, more stations, and more assistants. To grow, libraries, like everything, must outgrow. It would be too bad to be satisfied.

But meantime, why not take stock of possible by-products? There is not a big manufacturing plant today that does not direct its greatest energy toward conserving and utilizing its by-products, for these bring in the greatest profits.

What are by-products? "By-products" may be defined as "those materials which in the cultivation or manufacture of any given commodity remain over, and which possess or can be brought to possess a market value of their own." By-products or waste products then for libraries! What are some of them? What do we make of our *waste material* which will bring more patrons to our libraries?

First, there are our extra newspapers and magazines, pamphlets, and timely reports and documents which may be turned into clipping collections instead of being dumped; picture collections may be made from these same waste materials—by-products from which most libraries are already realizing big returns.

There are our duplicate collections—waste material, because unused. Is there any reason why every library in a state should not send a list of its duplicates to the state library, and a systematic, not a desultory, exchange be made, first within the state, and then an interstate exchange? There is no library of any size at all without duplicates which are not used. Duplicate documents, especially city and state documents, are often very valuable and hard to find. Why not turn this "waste" into a profit?

What about that growing collection of pamphlets behind the door on the floor of the work room, not duplicates, mind you,

but forming a library white elephant, scorned because no one is quite sure how to treat them! And all the time the dust is gathering on the pile, it probably contains just the reports you are borrowing from your state library for the use of the city engineer, or perhaps that little American Federation of Labor pamphlet giving the officers of all the federated trade unions, which information you have been quite unable to find elsewhere. I wonder why this unkind discrimination against pamphlets. It seems to be a universal feeling. I was told not long ago that a certain group of branch librarians, ordering for their libraries directly from the books and pamphlets before them at their book meetings, *rarely* chose a pamphlet. All I can say is that they are wasting some of the best material available on live subjects of every kind.

What about collections in your town, wasted because not used, which the library might have for the asking, or as a result of a little diplomatic coercing? I know of one man who had a valuable collection of municipal documents, which he had used in his work at one time. There was no chance of their ever being useful to him again, and just two days before the city librarian dropped a hint that the library could make good use of them, he had had them sent to the furnace. What a waste! In this case perhaps not quite as wasteful as it might have been; for the man, interested in the fact that the librarian was "up and doing" enough to know who owned such a collection and to ask for it, made a first visit to the library "to see what it was like anyway," and has been coming ever since to use its reference material. More than that, he sends other business men who, like him, "didn't know the library was anything but a place to get books to read at home."

It might perhaps even pay the larger libraries to employ special agents whose chief duty it would be to act as scouts—on the lookout for anything of value to the libraries. Probably if he were the right kind, such a scout would save his salary

many times over each year, through the additions to the library's stock and by the number of clients he could interest in the library's resources.

The waste in the city and town libraries, which comes of not utilizing to the fullest extent what is offered by the state libraries and the library commissions, it seems to me must be great. The waste is not realizing the facilities of the Library of Congress is also worth considering. In a business house, when a salesman receives orders entirely out of his line he refers them to the head office or the department which handles the special commodity. Sometimes they go to the factory. In like manner we should refer requests not in our line to the state library, the library commission, the Library of Congress, or wherever they can best be handled.

One must be sure, of course, that the waste is worth saving. The librarian who saved for years all the used pen-points—thousands of them—thousands, too, of pencil stubs, less than an inch long, box after box of used book slips, and hundreds and hundreds of dirty book covers, till the cellar of the library was filled with these choice collections, may have had some idea of turning them into something useful sometime. But she died without imparting her scheme to anyone. The librarian who followed her and found a complete set of St. Nicholas in tatters because it had never been mended, felt, naturally enough, little sympathy for the saving propensities of her predecessor.

There are no end of waste materials which might be turned into products; but there are other wastes, too. There are "waste assistants." Few, very few, librarians will admit having enough assistants, but many librarians have waste assistants. There are those who are doing library work who are totally unfitted for it—total waste. No business man would continue to employ such material year after year. There are those who are doing one kind of work poorly, who when tried out in other kinds, make good. I know of an assistant, an educated foreigner, who was kept on

routine work for years. She did it indifferently and she was an unhappy, discontented element in the catalog room. It happened that an evening assistant in the reference room was ill one time and this girl was put in her place as a last resort. What happened? An assistant so alert, so interested that she never went back to the routine job—valuable because of her knowledge of languages, an indefatigable worker, pleasing to the patrons of the library. A paying by-product, found through an accident.

Then there are librarians with visions, those who are able and willing to do much more than they are permitted to do, either from the ignorance or lack of vision of the powers that be. Here is waste indeed. Often these people are real captains, ready to sacrifice everything to the development of big ideas, bound hand and foot to small things. Like the mill with its power turned on and no grist to grind, the machinery is weakened and the whole plant suffers. Waste again! Until every assistant is contributing definitely to the progress of the library, until his work shows the minimum of waste, we are not efficient plants.

And here, as in factories, comes the idea of welfare work for employees—medical inspection, rest rooms, air, light, recreation clubs and classes. One time in Pittsburgh I went to one of the big department stores to find out about their welfare work. I explained to their manager what I wanted and why, and I was courteously told that they would be delighted to show me their club rooms and tell me their plans, if I would not write them up. "We pay our clerks decent salaries," he said. "We do these things for them in no way to advertise the store. It's plain business with us. It's common sense that the clerks who are comfortable mentally and physically will do better work as salesmen, and the better educated and cared for they are, the better it is for us. To put it frankly," said he, "we are doing this for business reasons. We want our clerks to feel an interest in the store and be free to give us

suggestions. It's good for them and therefore good for the business." Exactly. It's good for every library to have its employees comfortable, physically and mentally. It is good for every employee from the pages and janitors up, to feel a personal interest in the library. I remember being told in Albany that the very effective and usable classification and arrangement of the "Granger" collection was invented by a page. I know of some excellent short cuts, among the many not so good, which pages have worked out. Why not have a "suggestion day"—let every library employee contribute his ideas, and see what happens? Some unusual, and so far unknown by-products might be developed in this way.

Another library waste which I feel very strongly would not be tolerated in most business houses, is waste work. There is so much of this kind of waste that one wonders at it. Take routine work, for instance. There is no getting around the fact that a great deal of it is necessary. Cards must be filed, shelves must be read and fine postals written. But with the typewriters and duplicating processes available, is it necessary still for even small libraries to have catalog cards laboriously copied by hand? Should intelligent human beings have to cut books and magazines by hand hour after hour, when a cutting machine can do the work in a fraction of the time? As for schedules, think of the time spent in every library on schedule making! A business house with the same problem would compile a book of schedules, collecting every conceivable arrangement, indexing the whole elaborately, and so save at least some of this schedule making time for other business. This schedule book might be a short cut, not usable always perhaps, without adapting, but helpful nevertheless. And I wonder if it has ever been proven that the hours and hours spent in "collating" new books pays in the long run.

Probably no end of routine work could be avoided if all our work were scrutinized from a business viewpoint. But the waste in routine work, I am sure, is not so great

as is the waste in so-called "busy work"—jobs to fill in odd moments. If these jobs actually contribute to the library efficiency, all very well and good. But so much of this "busy work" is totally and absolutely unnecessary—admittedly so. "Why," a librarian was asked one day, "must those young women sit and erase numbers from cards? They look like intelligent girls." "Oh, yes, they are," she answered. "They are from the apprentice class—doing practice work. We save those cards all year for them to erase during times when it is not busy. They *must* do something, you know."

Fine experience for them, wasn't it? The visitor having no library traditions suggested that it might be more profitable in the long run for these apprentices to read during slack time, since the books were to be their stock in trade. But the horrified face of the librarian, as she explained haughtily that "it was against the rules to read in library time," sent the Phillistine away with opinions of her own on the subject. "Busy work" of this kind is degrading. A man once stopped at a big farm house and asked for a job. The gentleman farmer looked him over and said he might move the pile of rocks on one side of the road to a place on the other side. Glad of the chance for the work, the laborer asked no questions, but took off his coat and got busy. In half a day the job was finished and he sought out the farmer to know what next to do. "Got that done?" said the farmer, laconically. "Well, move 'em back again." Is it any wonder that the workman left? Would he not have been a pretty poor specimen of manhood otherwise? Just as senseless is this "busy work," most of it, especially since those who are given it to do are the very ones who need to know the books they handle, especially since there are so many things—useful things—which are crying to be done, and the doing of which adds considerably to the efficiency of the library and at the same time stimulates and educates the assistant. There are, for instance, the many sets of periodicals, unindexed. There are

many, many volumes on our shelves to be analyzed. There are bibliographies to be checked and clippings to be classified, and then there is always that pile of pamphlets behind the workroom door! Even if the white elephant should trumpet at her and tramp on her and shake the dust of years upon her, the assistant will be much better off associating with him than she is spending hours of the library's time on useless "busy work."

And why this fetish that librarians should not read? Is it because we are afraid we will be criticised by the gentle public? Then the public should be educated differently. Is it because we are afraid our assistants will abuse the privilege? Then we should get other assistants. The girl at the desk on a dull evening need not of necessity read "The Prisoner of Zenda" nor "Sherlock Holmes." But why should she not compare different handbooks if she chooses, and why not make herself familiar with new books and old books and public documents and periodicals instead of folding book pockets, for instance.

We hear a good deal about time-savers—indeed, I believe we were to have had an exhibit of time-savers at this convention—but too often in the very libraries where the most of these excellent devices are employed, the time of assistants is wasted on "busy work."

It might be worth a special committee's report some time to know how much time, which might be saved for the library, is wasted in "hiring and firing" library employees. Before the National Association of Manufacturers at their twentieth annual convention last year, Mr. M. W. Alexander had a very enlightening paper on "Hiring and firing; its economic waste and how to avoid it." Mr. Alexander made a careful study of twelve factories located in six different states, and his statistics were compiled from various viewpoints. His conclusions are interesting indeed. Of course, much of this data applies only to manufacturers and their employees; but there are certain statements made by Mr.

Alexander which tend to make us think. I quote:

"While one manager estimated the cost of hiring and breaking in an employee at \$30, the estimates of all others range from \$50 to \$200 per employee. The great difference in these estimates is no doubt due to the diversity of the industries represented by these managers. Most estimates ranged between \$50 and \$100. The head of a large automobile manufacturing concern states with positiveness that the engagement of a new employee would involve the expenditure of at least \$100. This statement is so much the more surprising, as it is well known that on account of the high wages paid in the automobile industry, it should not be difficult to secure the best type of employees, both as to technical skill and general discipline, and to hold them fairly well. Unquestionably the skill, experience and intelligence of a new employee have much bearing upon the amount of money that needs to be expended for his training."

Mr. Alexander then divides his operatives into groups according to skill and he proceeds to see how many have been hired unnecessarily and for what reasons. The paper has the following subheads, which might be quite as applicable to libraries as to factories:

"Money waste in unscientific hiring."

"Instruction expense."

"Preventing waste in hiring."

"Selecting the right man."

"Instruction for new employees."

"The employer's relation to the community."

"The spirit of loyalty."

And the last paragraph we would subscribe to entirely, I am sure. Again I quote:

"Close analysis of the men and women we take into our employ, effective systems under which we train them in their work, fair treatment while they are in our service, and adequate methods to insure their dismissal only for justified cause or their voluntary withdrawal with no ill-feeling toward their employer—these are essential factors in our problem of hiring and firing and must be our earnest concern lest we

waste money in our business and sacrifice friendly relations with our employees." If we could know something of the actual money loss to the library the hiring of poor assistants entails, perhaps it would seem wise, and cheaper in the end to pay the good workers higher salaries.

While I am still on the waste work topic, I wonder if we cannot do more than we are doing in listing for the use of others, notes of our difficult questions and where we find the answers. Most reference departments have a file of answers to "stickers" for their own use, so that the same work need not be done a second time. But might there not be some library co-operation in this? If one librarian, after hours of searching for a list of the Co-operative Apartment Houses of New York City finally locates this information in a certain report, should it not be available so that other reference workers in other towns may be saved the same long hunt? Why not distribute our finds? The H. W. Wilson "Public Affairs Information Service" and "Information" published by the Bowker Company are great helps, we can all testify. The "Sponsors for knowledge" plan is another big stride in co-operation, and the scheme of filing at A. L. A. headquarters subjects of bibliographies in the process of making should save much duplication. But we must have *more* getting together with the work, more co-operation of all kinds. If we co-operated with each other as libraries with half the zeal we put into the work with our individual library clients, our by-products would soon equal those of the Standard Oil Company in usefulness, if not in dividends.

I think of one other library by-product. How are we going to utilize our waste public? From the library point of view a person is wasted until he finds the library. When we remember that no document or book or periodical or clipping or pamphlet is worth anything until it is read, it is obvious that we must get the people and the books together. This same statement has been made in one way or another at every library meeting since the library movement began.

With our children's libraries, our work for club women, our school work, our libraries for the blind, the traveling libraries which go to hospitals and prisons and light-houses and to many odd nooks and corners of the country; with our technical and business libraries, our legislative reference libraries, our state and college libraries, our libraries of art and architecture, our general collections and special collections, it seems sometimes as though we must be doing about all that can be done. But too small a percentage of our population forms our library clientèle. We must have more library patrons. We must have our reference collections used more. Not only must they be used by students. They must be realized as research laboratories for the business man, the man of affairs, the practical man. "The material this department turned up for me the last time I was in," said a man not long ago to the chief of the Documents Division of the New York Public Library, "saved my firm a special investigation which would have cost us five thousand dollars." "This library stuff is so exactly what I wanted," said another, "that I needn't go abroad for it. I was afraid I should have to." We want more of these things said to us. And to get these people interested we must do as they are doing. We must advertise. It even seems to me that a library advertiser, hired for this work and nothing else, would pay some libraries. We are slow to start some things in the library world, and probably it will be some time before we make use of this very patent method to get more library patrons. But there are ways of advertising which are automatic and which we may all follow, for having once acquired a new reader, we must, of course, make the library so necessary to him that he will come again and bring other readers. There is a "follow up" system as good for libraries as for business houses. Here comes a man, for instance, for something on compressed air diseases. The librarian gives him all the material she has time to collect, while he is in the library. But she has sized him up as a reader who is making a

thorough study of the subject, and after he has gone she keeps right on looking for references, collects them in French and German and Italian, in books and periodicals and documents, and mails them to him on the installment plan. For a while that man will be an advertisement for the library, as good as an electric light sign ten feet high. "Go to the library" will be his slogan. Long after the librarian has forgotten all about compressed air diseases, he will be turning his office force and all his friends into first-class library by-products without any doubt.

Because of the tact and effort and understanding of the chief of a department in a certain large library, the secretary of one of the largest associations of manufacturers in the country made the statement that the best thing they had done during the year was to connect with the public library! A by-product worth having? In more ways than one, surely.

Fascinating work, much appreciated by the clients sometimes, and always a great satisfaction to the reference librarian who understands the game, is the helping of readers to help each other. Here is a man coming to the library to dig into Spanish diplomatic papers. In the opposite corner is a scholarly Spaniard at work on a manuscript for a book on South American commerce. Each one has a point of view which may be useful to the other, and the librarian sees to it that they meet. The result is that now, day after day, they work at the same table, helping each other.

And the ex-bird man over near the door is more than pleased to meet the novelist who wants information about wireless apparatus on flying machines, so much so that one sees them later going to lunch together. And each one has suddenly acquired a certain "feeling of ownership" for the library, which in itself is a worth while by-product.

These illustrations might be multiplied many times. It's all for the business, and it goes to show that if we are going to be successful salesmen, whether for libraries or for any other concerns, we must have

more than the cold science of our particular business, whatever it is. We must see things from the other fellow's viewpoint, and earnestly and sincerely try to understand our clients.

Probably these by-products which have come to my mind are not new to anyone here, and there are doubtless any number of wastes which are being turned into products for libraries, of more importance than these. But I do sincerely believe that by intelligent use of these wastes our libraries will be improved, our patrons better satisfied and we ourselves more alive to the work and keener to its possibilities.

Chairman DULLARD: In this very carefully prepared paper Miss Strange has presented to us her viewpoints in a most interesting and convincing way. It is not my privilege at this time to discuss this paper. The program provides that the meeting is to be open for discussion generally, and that the discussion is to be led by Miss Hasse, whom you all know, and who has done so much to lighten the work of librarians.

Before introducing Miss Hasse I should like to take this first opportunity to express publicly the appreciation that we in New Jersey feel for the splendid work that she has done in compiling the index to economic material in the documents of our state. As you know, Miss Hasse has compiled an index of this kind for several states, and we in New Jersey have availed ourselves of the opportunity to get all of these indices. After a study of the New Jersey index I have no hesitation in saying that it is about as fine a piece of work as I ever had the opportunity of examining. I take very great pleasure in presenting to you Miss Hasse.

Miss HASSE: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I feel terribly out of place. I understand this is a joint meeting of law librarians and state librarians. I know nothing of the law; I never was connected with a state library.

I don't know that I am expected to say anything about Mr. Johnston's paper; but Mr. Johnston, though he doesn't look it,

is an indefatigable worker. He has made you a proposition for card service. In coming years the subject which Mr. Johnston's office concerns itself with is going to be one of the important reference subjects of all librarians in this country; therefore I would sincerely recommend to you the proposition which Mr. Johnston has made to you.

I suppose I am expected to say something about documents. For the last two years I have done almost no work with documents. At that time the former document division of the New York Public Library was merged with its economics division. We have concerned ourselves since that time with reference work. Events happening about that time concentrated the subject of reference work within tolerably narrow lines. In doing that reference work I have often thought of what Dr. Billings used to say—that he would engage to run any library on periodicals and public documents. I have come to realize that I will engage to run any library with Miss Strange.

Chairman DULLARD: Has anyone else something to say?

Mr. LEE: Mr. Chairman, I wish there could be a discussion tonight that would take the form of "what are you going to do about it?" It seems to me that very good papers have been presented from time to time for the various groups of the A. L. A., and nothing has happened except to get them printed in the regular files of the Library Journal and of the Bulletin, and so on, and they disappear. I want to mention a paper of Mr. Gould's, president in 1909, about "reservoir libraries." I don't believe they exist in the way he outlined them; but about two weeks from now we hope to have a reservoir library in Boston, containing five hundred documents.

I have about a thousand books in mine—those "behind-the-door" documents, things which are invaluable, and which we are not referred to oftener than once in two months. We have them cluttering our shelves—back numbers of the American In-

stitute of Electrical Engineers, which have been thrown at me by different members who don't want them, until I have three or four sets. Two are enough.

Miss Strange suggested a job that she should never leave until it is finished—the by-product job. The way she handled it for New York City should be put in type for the rest of the country, the rest of the world; and if what she tried in New York City were advertised through the A. L. A. headquarters, people would get into touch with her or her position, and would come to look to the New York Public Library as a standard, and she in turn would learn more about how other people handle their by-products.

I hope we won't rest by simply clapping hands and saying, "What an excellent paper," but will do something about it.

Mr. HEWITT: As this is a joint meeting of the law people and the state librarians, perhaps it would be well that something should be said touching this subject from the side of the law library.

Co-operation is not altogether a new idea, so far as lawyers are concerned. It is an old story that the courts and lawyers engaged in patent cases have had to study art; and recourse has often to be made to the books in scientific libraries to find whether a certain art is a new art or whether it was known before. I remember an incident that I think it is worth while to mention in this connection—a very recent matter in Philadelphia before the United States Court. A struggle arose between rival manufacturers; one, the complainant, had used horsehair for straining oil in the process of purifying certain fabrics. A rival began using human hair imported from China. Litigation was begun in the United States Court between these two concerns, one of the questions involved being, whether the use of hair was a new art, so that the one first in the field could claim exclusive right. The Court sent the question to the Free Library of Philadelphia and to two or three other libraries in that city. The information furnished the Court was so extensive and

valuable that the Judge sent similar queries throughout the country—I dare say there are librarians in this room who received such letters—and the accumulated replies showed a wealth of invaluable information—proving by the way, that the use of hair in straining was not at all a new art. Had private counsel gathered that information through private people, instead of through libraries, it would have meant, I think, an expenditure of a couple of thousand dollars, and very likely the results obtained would not have been nearly as great.

This is a great field. Workmen's compensation laws, to take another example, will introduce study in medical jurisprudence. We must know, for instance, whether the disease suffered by the laborer is a disease growing out of the occupation—that is, an accident—or a disease, pure and simple. We could extend these illustrations indefinitely. The law library cannot do work of this sort, neither can other libraries do the work of the law library, and there must be co-operation. I think these problems have a vital importance to the work of both associations.

Mr. S. Y. WHEELER: I should like to inquire whether county law libraries have the privilege of asking questions in meetings of state and law librarians. I have never tried to avail myself of it because I felt that I had no right to do so; but if the president of the state library association would bring that matter before the State Libraries meeting and give the law libraries of counties, municipalities, or universities, the privilege at least of asking questions, it would be greatly appreciated by myself and I am sure by others.

Chairman DULLARD: I am quite sure that in matters not strictly relating to the state library association it would be a pleasure to have anybody ask questions, and they would be answered.

Before I ask if there are any other questions—I understand that Miss Woodard, the secretary of the American Association of Law Libraries, has an announcement to make.

Miss WOODARD: In the American Journal of Comparative Legislation the statement was made that State Librarian Godard's annual report proposed a standard or skeleton index to legislation. I should like to ask Mr. Godard to make a statement about this. The statutes and compilations of the different states have peculiar indices; every indexer has his own idea, and when we search for any particular subject in the statutes of all the states we find it a very difficult matter to get the information we want. Mr. Godard suggests that a skeleton index be made to which future indices might conform. This is a most excellent suggestion, and if he would make a statement I think we should be glad to hear it.

Mr. GODARD: This is what suggested the idea: The inquirers who come to the Supreme Court Law Library at Hartford to look up the laws of the several states have a great deal of difficulty in finding the law they want unless they have acquired the terminology of all the other states, as well as Connecticut. For instance, in Connecticut we say "probate"; New York would say "surrogate," Pennsylvania something else, New Jersey something else, etc.

My thought was that we might have a committee appointed to find somebody to take in hand the compilation of a skeleton index, which might be incorporated in the index of each revision or compilation published by the several states hereafter. For example, the word "probate" would be found in each index; an index to New York laws would contain the reference "Probate, see Surrogate;" the reference in the case of New Jersey laws would be "Probate, see Orphan's court," etc. This would save the attorneys and the law librarians a great deal of time. I think it would be an easy matter and I don't see any objection to it.

I should like to hear some of the others speak upon it. I would say, by the way, that in Connecticut we have a commission on revision working on our laws. The last revision was in 1912. This commission is to report in 1917 to the general assembly of that year, and will probably

be instructed to incorporate the laws of 1917.

The clerk of that commission happens to be the executive secretary, Mr. Maupay, who has published a supplement to Burnett's "Digest of Connecticut reports." I have put this publication up to him and if nothing happens it may be incorporated in the new index to our revision.

QUESTION: Who does the indexing?

Mr. GODARD: That is done in the office of the secretary of state. It has been proposed by one or two governors that the clerk of bills, being a permanent officer, should do all the indexing of the laws, should be the clerk of any revision committee, and should also index the journal in order that we might have a consistent index; but I have been thinking that if we could get a good skeleton of the index, the index would be at least as good as the skeleton incorporated.

Mr. LIEN: Do I understand that you would incorporate in all indices all these various titles, with the "See" reference?

Mr. GODARD: Yes; that is, all probate matters in New York would be indexed properly under "surrogate," whereas in states where "probate" was the word used they would come under "probate," but after "surrogate" would be "See Probate."

Mr. LIEN: The only objection might be the size of the index. For each term used—and in many instances I think there will be five or six or seven of them—at least two lines would be needed, and it would seem to me that the references might possibly add considerably to the length of the index.

Mr. GODARD: I have thought that it would not be necessary to have two lines, but I should like to hear other expressions of opinion.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: In New York the indexing of the session laws has been under my supervision since 1907. I want to ask if you would put these in as cross-references or as separate tables?

Mr. GODARD: I should put them in as cross references, so that, whatever legal language an attorney was in the habit of

using, he could find the term to which he was accustomed and be referred from that to the term under which the topic is treated.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: A separate table I think could be put in compact form; but cross references would lengthen the index unduly. Our index last year ran to 375 pages. I have no way of calculating what the additional length under that scheme would be, but I think it would be considerable. You have been doing indexing to legislation. Have you any idea of how many extra pages would be needed?

Mr. GODARD: It would not take as many as we think off hand.

Chairman DULLARD: I think you would find that it would take a great many. One of the chief difficulties with this plan would be to get each state to carry it out, whereas a simple cross reference table could cover all the states.

Mr. LIEN: The thing is too complicated to discuss generally until it has been worked out. Possibly some one from New York can explain the direct result worked out by Mr. Wadhams in his court revision. I think he sent all of us a sample index and asked for suggestions regarding the possibility of making that the standard index for New York State.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: It became so complicated that the legislature at its last session turned the matter over to a legislative committee to investigate the possibility of making some sort of practical index out of it. The index had run to thirty or forty volumes and it seemed time to call a halt.

I should like to make a suggestion about Mr. Godard's plan. I should think a table in the hands of librarians would serve the purpose because there are very few lawyers using statutes of other states except through the librarian. He wouldn't then be burdened with too long an index.

Mr. GODARD: I think there must be a misunderstanding. I am recommending just those references that are essential. Only a very few of the terms vary in the different states; that is, you wouldn't need

a sign-board at every curve, only at the four corners.

I had some correspondence with Mr. Wadhams and with some others, and my firm conviction is that such a skeleton—I am not building up a collection of skeletons, just the barest necessity—is greatly needed, and I think that those who are making indices would say, "God bless you, and thank you," and would all begin to fill in the index as we do in the American Classification scheme.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: It is the rarer terms that you need; because most statutes are used through law librarians who wouldn't need references from such common terms as orphans' courts, etc.

Mr. GODARD: We are up against it as it is. There isn't a day when somebody isn't looking for the statutes of the several states on a certain subject.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: I think that a polyglot dictionary would do. Instead of incorporating an index to each volume, have it done, once for all, in the form of an interstate polyglot dictionary.

Mr. GODARD: If we could get this matter started by taking it up in our Association and then presenting it to the proper division of the American Bar Association, I think it would be a good thing. I should like to hear from Mr. Mettee on this.

Mr. METTEE: We have damages, personal injuries, negligence, master and servant, workmen's compensation, and so on. Here comes along transfer tax, collateral inheritance tax, etc. I find in my experience that very often a well known lawyer will come to our place, climb a ladder, get his own books, won't tell anybody what he is doing. Sometimes there is something to be sprung—lawyers have no business divulging a client's secrets, they can't tell the law librarian anything about it. The man may look and look—it isn't any of my business—and may go astray, may go out of the library. I have known several cases where, about worn out, they have come to ask me a very simple matter.

But, as Mr. Godard says, a key something like this man Wadhams' book of abbrevia-

tions would be a very good thing to have for you to knock off your angles. It is a very difficult thing to get such an index of text books in a law library. I have been twenty-six years in law libraries, and I know that it is hard work. No one knows what one has to go through until he undertakes such a job. I think there should be a committee appointed to report at the next meeting—a committee of three, the smaller the number the better.

Chairman DULLARD: Mr. Mettee, will you make that a motion? While there has been some discussion, there hasn't been any concrete proposition before the house.

Mr. WHEELER: I hope that some motion will be made and passed, and if some classification along the line of Mr. Godard's suggestions could be adopted by the Association I think most of the state librarians would be more than willing to accept it.

We had a motion passed a few years ago which changed the form of procedure where two judges had to sit in capital cases, so that one judge could sit in a capital case in place of the other. A judge asked me to find the law. I looked under "judges," under "procedure," under "murders," under "capital cases," and I could not find it. Pretty soon I found it under "jurisdiction."

This last year Massachusetts passed a law regarding the sale of tags on "tag days," providing that no person under sixteen years of age and only certain parties could sell tags. An attorney who came in to hunt for this law said, "I cannot find it anywhere." "I am sure the law has been passed," I said; and I found it under "overseers of the poor," because overseers of the poor granted the license. I think that any change would be an improvement.

Mr. HEWITT: I should like one word more. I think Mr. Fitzpatrick has indicated what the word finally will be on this question, but I don't think we can have it at present. The complete remedy is a dictionary of tables, as Mr. Fitzpatrick suggests. Such a dictionary would include the various titles in use throughout the different states, and would include titles of the past as well as of the present, because these

also will have to be borne in mind. "Bills and notes" are put under the title "negotiable contracts"—which is, after all, rather unsatisfactory because it excludes those which are non-negotiable, whereas the old title of "bills and notes" was strictly scientific, which showed the ability and keenness of vision of the old lawyers. A dictionary of titles would take notice of titles like these and give a person not so well up on old law books a hint of where he might go for valuable material. Social changes have caused the old title of "master and servant" to grate somewhat on the feelings of many, so we have "master and servant," "employers' liability," "workmen's compensation." We have "collateral inheritance tax," "inheritance tax," "successors' tax," "transfer tax."

A dictionary of titles would improve the whole situation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line southward. Meantime, I think something of the nature of Mr. Godard's scheme would be of great advantage.

Chairman DULLARD: Mr. Mettee, will you kindly repeat your motion?

Mr. METTEE: I move that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the subject, work out the method as suggested by Mr. Godard, and report at the next meeting.

Chairman DULLARD: If I might be permitted to say a word or two, I think there has been some violence of opinion and discussion. It depends a great deal upon the viewpoint of those who might be appointed on the committee as to just what they would undertake to do.

Mr. GODARD: To inquire into the practicability of such a skeleton—now, don't get the idea of an index—the practicability of such a skeleton to be incorporated into the indices of American statute law as shown in the several revisions.

Mr. LIEN: I think we should be very careful that the question isn't made one of statutory indexing in general, but is simply a suggestion as to cross references for the different titles used by various states for the same subjects. I do not believe that

at this time we want to take up this whole subject, but I think the committee might consider just this particular suggestion of Mr. Godard's and report at the next meeting.

Chairman DULLARD: As long as the motion doesn't give the committee authority to do anything except make recommendations it won't make very much difference what form the recommendation takes; but I think perhaps the whole matter might be investigated. The committee might go into these various phases and come to us a year from now with some suggestions.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Are these to be recommendations to indexers of session laws?

Mr. GODARD: Of course, that is all we could do. In the first place, we want to convince ourselves—you see I still consider the skeleton of cross-references—we want to decide upon what is practicable, and then when we have found it we can pass a resolution recommending it to others who are indexers. Lots of things have been considered impossible until some fellow came along who didn't know it was impossible to do them.

Chairman DULLARD: If the chair understands the motion, the recommendation is to be made that the committee is to come back to this meeting next year, when the recommendation will be threshed out, and the result of that threshing out will go to the indexers.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Do you know, Mr. Godard, whether there are any state libraries beside New York that do the indexing to the session laws?

Mr. GODARD: I am not sure. Let us ask.

(No answer.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK: I am afraid the recommendations won't go very far in many states.

Chairman DULLARD: They may take the form of a recommendation for a table of cross-references.

Mr. SMALL: I believe we are getting entirely away from the motion in discussing what may be done in the future. As I

understand, the motion is that a committee be appointed to investigate and report back the advisability of such a skeleton or proposed cross reference index, and that being the motion, it is not necessary for us to take the time to discuss the merits of it this year. I therefore call for the question.

I will say that I am heartily in favor of this motion as made, that a committee be appointed, because I, like all of the rest, have difficulty with indices of different states. I know there is need of improvement, and I believe we are steering right by having a committee appointed to investigate and report to the association next year.

Chairman DULLARD: That is the way the chair understands the motion.

Mr. LIEN: This is a joint meeting of the associations, and I think that we ought to specify that the incoming President of the National Association of State Libraries should appoint the committee.

Chairman DULLARD: If the motion is adopted, I would say, as the newly-elected President of the National Association of State Libraries, that in the appointment of the committee I should feel under obligation to act jointly with Mr. Hewitt, president of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Mr. GODARD: I should think that this was just the meeting to take the matter up; and there ought to be a joint committee, as there are so many state libraries that don't have anything to do with law.

Mr. LIEN: The motion was that the president appoint the committee. If this is a joint meeting there are two presidents.

Chairman DULLARD: I think that first we would better adopt the motion. Those in favor of the adoption of the motion will say "Aye."

(The motion was adopted.)

Chairman DULLARD: The understanding of the chair is that this matter will be acted upon by a committee that will report to the joint association next year—the committee to be appointed by Mr. Hewitt and myself. Is there anything else to come before us this evening?

Mr. LIEN: We have during these meetings had various reports and heard a great deal about legislative data index, official index of state legislation, and no doubt most of you have seen copies of the index which are at the headquarters of the A. L. A. at the New Monterey. The committee has been working at it for many years, and Mr. Allen has been working with the committee for some time. I think it would be very proper for this joint meeting to adopt a resolution acknowledging their labors and expressing our thanks. For that reason I move the following resolution.

"RESOLVED, that the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries thank their Joint Committee on National Legislative Information Service for their labors covering many years which have resulted in the publication during 1916 of the 'Official Index to State Legislation,' an indispensable tool for those called upon to investigate legislative matters and to keep in touch with current legislation in the several states, and be it further

"Resolved, that these two Associations thank Mr. F. W. Allen, of the Law Reporting Company, for his constant optimism, wise suggestions, and financial aid, without which the efforts of the Committee, in the face of the tremendous difficulties to be overcome, would have come to naught."

Upon motion being duly made and seconded, the resolution was adopted.

Chairman DULLARD: Is there anything else to come before us?

Mr. LIEN: I think that some one ought to answer the question raised some time ago as to whether law librarians should be permitted to take part in discussions of state librarians. I think Mr. Small should answer that question.

Chairman DULLARD: I thought that it had been pretty fully covered by the remarks made tonight. Of course, in a joint meeting the members of the joint organizations have equal rights, but at a meeting of the National Association of State Libraries members of the other organization haven't that right where some matter is

before the house that is purely a state library matter. The law librarians would not have any desire to vote on such a subject, and perhaps wouldn't have any desire even to discuss it, but I suppose if they did we would be perfectly willing to listen to them. I think there need not be any difficulty about a proposition of that kind. Of course, the only thing that could be said about it at the present time is that it is entirely a matter of courtesy from the presiding officer, or the organization itself. There is no way of making it official except to change the Constitution. Is there anything else?

Mr. LAPP: I missed the early part of the meeting, and I should like to know if any action has been taken on the matter of presenting to the members of both organizations the suggestion of legislative service. We must do something, or we are not going to get our hundred subscribers. It seems to me that the proper thing would be for the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries, respectively, to submit to their members a letter of endorsement and recommendation that they do all in their power to support this service. If it is in order I should like to move that that be done—that each one of the associations send a letter to its members strongly urging them to participate actively in the conduct of this enterprise.

Chairman DULLARD: You have heard the motion by Mr. Lapp that the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries send to the members of their respective associations a letter strongly urging that the members of the associations become subscribers to the Official Index to State Legislation.

I think you all understand the matter. If you think discussion necessary the chair will hear you; otherwise the motion will be put. Those in favor will say "Aye."

(The motion was passed.)

Mr. POOLE: Now, I am wondering as to whether the active coöperation of the

Special Libraries Association could not be secured in this matter.

MEMBER: I will take the matter up with the Special Libraries Association, and I am very sure they will adopt it.

Mr. GODARD: I am sure we have all enjoyed the papers which have been presented at this meeting, and I am sure we all appreciate the labor which has been bestowed on them by those who have pre-

pared them. I move that a hearty vote of thanks, signified by rising, be extended to those who have so ably instructed us by their papers this evening.

(The motion being seconded, a rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Johnston and Miss Strange, and the motion unanimously adopted.)

A motion to adjourn being seconded and agreed to, the meeting adjourned.)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries held June 27-29, at Asbury Park, was one of the most successful and enjoyable in its history. Two separate meetings and two joint sessions with the National Association of State Libraries gave ample opportunity for papers and discussions of mutual interest.

President E. J. Lien, in his address touched briefly upon three topics of current interest; the present activity in the gathering of literature on the subject of administrative law; the increasing use of legal periodicals made possible by the publication of the "Index to legal periodicals and the desirability of a check-list to legal periodicals: advance opinions of supreme courts and how they may be obtained."

Mr. F. C. Hicks, law librarian of Columbia University, read a paper on "Instruction in legal bibliography at Columbia University Law school." This was followed by a similar paper by Mr. Frederick W. Schenk, law librarian of the University of Chicago. The discussion of these papers resulted in the appointment of a committee which will urge that courses of instruction in the use of law books and tools be made a part of every law school program.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed a prosperous condition of the Association and gave assurance of a vigorous continuance of its work.

A most interesting paper on "Problems of statutory indexing" prepared by Mrs.

Agnes McNamara Munson to follow her article on the same subject, printed in the April "Law library journal," was read by her husband, Mr. F. Granville Munson. It was peculiarly valuable in that Mrs. Munson was engaged in the preparation of the Index to Federal Statutes and the Index to New York Statutes, two of the most extensive statutory indexes attempted. Mrs. Munson was considered an expert in this special line and her recent death has removed a leading authority on the subject.

The report of the Committee on legal bibliography was devoted principally to the Official Index to State Legislation which has been promoted during 1915 and which both associations are strenuously attempting to place on a permanent footing. It is an unusual undertaking and deserving of enthusiastic support. The proposed bibliography of session laws and statutes, which it is hoped will be undertaken in the near future by Mr. T. L. Cole, who has expressed his willingness to put into permanent form such information as he has been able to accumulate during his busy life in the field of American statute law, was strongly advocated, especially as the Carnegie Institution has shown an interest in its publication.

The report of Chairman T. L. Cole on "Symbols to indicate pagination of books" will be issued in pamphlet form for use of librarians interested in statute law.

A paper by Frank E. Chipman, president of the Boston Book Company, on "Austra-